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THE MICHIGAN LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS—HON. AUSTIN BLAIR NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 22.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions met here to-day, each meeting at 12 o'clock m., in separate halls, for temporary organization. Hon. Randolph Strickland, ex-Member of Congress from the old Sixth District, was chosen Temporary Chairman of the Liberal, and Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Berrien County, Chairman of the Democratic Convention. A considerable portion of the morning before the first session of each Convention was consumed in informally discussing the question whether the nominee for Governor should be a Liberal Republican or a Democrat. Every speaker in the Liberal Convention indorsed the proposition of nominating ex-Governor Blair, whose eminent services as the War Governor of Michigan, and as the leading Representative in Congress from Michigan for the past six years, taken in connection with the bold and determined stand he had taken in supporting the Liberal movement, were conceded by all to entitle him to this honor. Those members of the Convention from the Governor's Congressional District were opposed to this proposition, because they urged that no other man but Governor Blair could carry that District for Congress; and second, because Governor Blair had already made great sacrifices in serving the State for four years as its War Governor on the miserable salary of one thousand dollars per annum. The force of these arguments could not be denied, but they were answered by saying that with Governor Blair as the standard-bearer of the Liberal Reform party, it was possible to carry Michigan, which was of greater importance than it was to carry the Third Congressional District, and that, as Governor Blair was supporting this movement from principle, he ought to yield his objections to accepting the nomination, especially when it was conceded that his nomination would unite the Liberal and Democratic parties as no other nominee could do. All of the old counties of the State were represented in the Liberal Convention largely by delegates who have been wheel-horses, in their respective counties, of the Republican party since its organization. After appointing the usual Committees, the Conventions adjourned until 2 o'clock. The afternoon sessions were commenced by reports and appointments of Committees. The Permanent Chairman of the Liberal Convention was Hon. Dwight Cutler, of Grand Haven, a wealthy lumberman, and a Republican of prominence and influence, and the permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention, Hon. William L. Bancroft, Mayor of Port Hope. The Democratic Convention was unusually large and enthusiastic, and was composed of the best men of that party. But one purpose seemed to animate the entire Convention, and that was to stand by their creed, "Principles, not men," and to take such action only as would be most likely to insure success in the coming election, and at the same time insure a complete and thorough purification of the politics of the State from the gross and corrupt rule of Chandlerism. It was a noticeable fact that the old Democratic leaders were the most earnest and zealous in their efforts to promote harmony, and yet, at the same time, they recognized the right of the young men of the Democratic party to a voice in determining what its future policy shall be, as well as a voice in saying who should be the candidates chosen by the Liberal Reform party organized here to-day. The Committees of Conference appointed by the two Conventions gave evidence that the policy of harmony and progress was likely to prove successful, and so it proved. During the absence of the two Committees of Conference, the delegates of each Convention were addressed by various speakers. In the Liberal Convention, two prominent colored men, Mr. Sweeny, of Ann Arbor, and Mr Carter, of Battle Creek, were, by a unanimous vote of the Convention, elected delegates, and made stirring speeches. Mr Sweeny, who is an educated man and an eloquent speaker, asserted that his race had been, and were now being, duped by the Grant Republicans into supporting U. S. Grant, who had never done aught for the colored race, and opposing Horace Greeley, the true and tried friend of that race, who, with Charles Sumner had done more for it than other ten men in the country. The speeches made demonstrated the fact that throughout the entire State the people were waking up to the importance of the issues involved in this campaign, and were asking for light, and that what is most needed is reliable information as to the record of the present Administration. The Committees of Conference concluded their conference about 6 o'clock, and reported to their respective Conventions. The announcement of the name of Austin Blair for Governor was greeted with deafening cheers, the audience rising and swinging hats, canes, etc., with the greatest enthusiasm. The reports were accepted and adopted unanimously. The ticket is as follows: Hon. Austin Blair, Governor; John C. Blanchard, of Ionia, Lieutenant Governor; George H. House, of Lansing, Secretary of State; Neil Ahearn, of Livingston, Auditor; General George H. Murdock, of Berrien, Commissioner of the State Land Office; Matthew A. Maynard, of Marquette, Attorney General, and Joseph A. Hollen, of Saginaw, Treasurer. The Electors-at-Large are Hon. G. V. N. Lathrop, of Detroit, and Charles S May, of Kalamazoo. The resolutions reaffirm the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; eulogize the private life and public services of Horace Greeley and Austin Blair, and declare them the possessors of the confidence of the Liberal Reform party of Michigan. Altogether the Conventions have been eminently successful. They were composed of men of character, brain, and long experience in public affairs, and the ticket to day put in nomination will command the confidence and secure the full support of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties of Michigan. The State Central Committee, appointed by the Liberal Convention, is composed of active, energetic workingmen, and has as its Chairman Hon. N. B. Jones, of Lansing, as well-known and well-informed a Republican as there is in the State. Steps will at once be taken to organize all over the State Greeley and Brown Clubs, and to initiate a campaign that shall deserve, even if it does not command, success. Governor Blair was notified of his nomination, and appeared before the joint Convention and, in a brief but eloquent speech, accepted the nomination, promising to do whatever might be in his power to make it successful. An immense ratification meeting is now in progress, at least 6,000 persons being present.

MISSOURI LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—The Democratic Convention met again at Jefferson City, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution indorsing the Cincinnati platform and adopting it as the platform of the Convention, which was agreed to with only one dissenting vote. The Conference Committee then reported they had agreed with the Liberals that they should have the Electors for the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Districts, and one Elector-at-Large, and Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and Register of Lands, the Democrats to have the remainder of the ticket. The report was adopted, with a few dissenting votes from St Louis delegates. Nominations being next in order, the following ticket was chosen: Judges of the Supreme Court, F. A. Wood, and E B Ewing, H. M. Voorhees, F. A. Wood, Washington Adams, all Democrats. Governor, Silas Woodson (Democrat), of Buchanan County; Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Frost (Liberal), of Phelps County; Secretary of State, Eugene F Wright (Liberal), of St. Louis; Register of Lands, Frederick Solomon (Liberal), of St. Charles County.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at 9 o'clock. A Committee of Three from the Democratic Convention appeared and announced that that Convention desired the nomination of a joint ticket, and stating that it was the desire of the Democrats to act in harmony with the Liberals and to move forward in solid column to success. President Gilmore replied in suitable terms. Colonel Grosvenor, on behalf of the Conference Committee, reported that both Conventions had arranged to divide the State and Electoral ticket as previously reported, each Convention to select the candidates allotted to its party, when both Conventions were to meet in joint session and ratify the whole ticket. Colonel Grosvenor also reported that the Democrats manifested a most hearty and sincere desire to effect a union and act in harmony with the Liberals, which had been fully reciprocated by the Liberals. The report was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers. A Committee of 3 was appointed to notify the Democratic Convention of the adoption of the conference report by the Liberals.

HON. THURLOW WEED SECURED DIX'S NOMINATION—THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA—BEN. BUTLER'S LITTLE GAME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *Tribune's* correspondent tells the secret of General Dix's nomination as follows: "That veteran wire-puller, Thurlow Weed, has made one of the greatest successes of his life in securing the nomination, by acclamation, of General John A. Dix for the first place on the ticket of the Grant State Convention. It is admitted on all sides that the game was played by Mr. Weed in a masterly manner. The old man, according to trustworthy authority, had given the Custom House officers to understand clearly that no Republican had the slightest chance of being elected, and that it would not do to run A. B. Cornell for Lieutenant Governor, and it was supposed by those not in the secret that Dix was out of the field. His name was not mentioned in the convention until after the delegates had got into a snarl over their candidates. The Chairman had already twice directed the clerk to call the roll, when an unknown personage rose from a seat on the stage, and in a short and carefully prepared speech presented the name of John A. Dix. His speech, which was very effectively delivered, was received with what appeared to be immense enthusiasm and applause. In the midst of great disorder, county after county announced its intention of throwing a solid vote for Dix, and candidate after candidate was withdrawn. The details of the operation had been skillfully arranged by a great magician. The unknown man turned out to be George W. Clark, Mr. Weed's substitute in the Convention, for the veteran himself, though he has been in the city for two days, did not dare to expose his shattered nervous system to the rough shocks of the physical contest.

The *World* says: "Senator Conkling did not make his appearance in the Convention, or at the hotels. His friends give as an excuse that he is sick, the same as was reported of Thurlow Weed, but I notice Weed has taken his meals regularly at the public table of Baggs' Hotel. General Dix went into the Republican party at about the same time with his fellow Breckenridge Democrat, General Butler. Like Butler, he has been a Republican officeholder a great part of the time since. In the last Presidential election he wrote a letter from Paris vituperating the Democratic candidate. He has never acted with the party nor possessed its confidence since he was a supporter of Breckinridge and an office-holder under Buchanan. But Thurlow Weed, having discovered that the Republicans of this State need a Democratic candidate, and being unable to find any other, tries to make General Dix do his duty. There never was a worse beaten ticket than his will be, headed by General Dix on the false pretext that he is a Democrat."

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, writes to a friend in this city estimating the illegal votes cast for Caldwell in the recent State election at from 8,000 to 10,000. In his own county (Buncombe) he says: "There was an active canvass on both sides, and yet the whole vote was 350 less than voting population, as shown by census, while the heavy negro county of Halifax shows 850 votes in excess of the voting population. A like result occurred in many other large negro counties. While in most of the counties of the State the deficiency of votes is more than 150 per cent, and in several of them nearly one third below the whole voting population, we have the extraordinary spectacle presented in some counties, where the negro population is numerous, of an excess of votes over voters. In some of these counties there are in each at least one hundred small distilleries, the owners of which, by paying sums to the officers, are permitted to go on without prosecution if they vote the Radical ticket."

A well-posted correspondent, writing from Massachusetts, takes the ground that it is very evident that Butler is playing a double game in regard to the Governorship. At the election of delegates to the State Convention in Governor Washburn's own town, Butler came within two votes of securing a delegation pledged to him. The indications are that Butler is determined to secure the nomination, and only published the letter declaring that he was not a candidate to capture the nomination by a sly dodge, instead of a bold fight, which failed him last year.

THE LABOR REFORMERS IN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Labor Reformers of the United States held a National Convention to-day, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the approaching Presidential election. The Convention was not a large one, but was important, as delegates representing two or three hundred societies of workingmen in the various sections of the country were present. Max Hammond, of New York, was elected temporary Chairman. A lively scene ensued during the session on a motion to nominate a President and Vice President. A large number of delegates jumped to their feet to express their views, and a commotion took place which attracted the attention of the people passing in the street. Some denounced the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore as the thieves' own ticket. The members finally united on a proposition to present the name of Charles O'Conor, of New York, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to the Louisville Convention in September.

Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Organization, were appointed. W. H Irving, of Ohio, was appointed permanent Chairman. Irving, in taking the Chair, denounced the so-called Labor Reformers who insisted selling the suffrages of the Labor Reformers to either Grant or Greeley. He hoped that this Convention would nominate its own candidates, let the result be what it might. He would suggest that they should not support either Greeley or Grant. Mr. Irving continued his remarks for some time, and was frequently applauded.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the National Labor Reformers, in Convention assembled, declare that we regret that our candidates have withdrawn from the canvass, for what reason we are utterly at a loss to know; that this conduct is such as meets with our disapprobation, and leaves a suspicion on the reputation of those men that they were influenced in their action by mercenaries of either Grant or Greeley.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support either Grant or Greeley, for the reason that neither of those men can fairly represent the interests of this party; that we consider these men so closely identified with mere parties as to preclude all possibility of either of them being justice to the working people of this great Republic, and therefore

Be it known, That we proceed with the business of this Convention as will best serve our interests, and take such action as will aid in nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and such further action as this Convention in their wisdom may suggest or adopt. The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of 156 accredited delegates.

A motion that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States was lost.

A motion that a committee of thirty be appointed to confer with the Louisville Convention on the best means to carrying the campaign to a successful issue, was carried by 138 to 20.

The Chair then appointed the following named gentlemen as such Committee: D. W. Spelling, New York; John T. Gardner, New York; John P. Grew, New York; John Hickley, Pennsylvania; Thomas Harvey, Pennsylvania; Thomas Mulligan, Pennsylvania; Peter McDermott, New Jersey; Theo. Geo, Maine; Jasper Rogers, New Hampshire; William Williams, Vermont; Wm. Albert, Mass.; D. W. McMonus, Indiana; Charles Freeman, Indiana; H. B. Bemes, Indiana; Matthew Riley, Illinois; P. M. Temple, Iowa; E. P. Dunbar, Wisconsin; D. E. Fellows, Michigan; Wm. Davis, Michigan; J. T. Attersagh, Michigan; Geo. W. Cole, California; Chas. Gibson, California; Charles Graff, Kentucky; Geo. Sallanday, Kentucky; Peter Johnson, Louisiana; Charles Murray, Louisiana; Eugene M. Case, Missouri; L. P. Kane, Missouri, and Louis M. Lent, Wisconsin.

The Chairman and Secretaries of the Convention will accompany the Committee to Louisville.

A motion was made that the Committee appointed by the Convention be instructed to urge the nomination of Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President of the United States, and Senator Saulsbury, of Deleware, for Vice President.

The motion was carried with much enthusiasm.

A motion was made that a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address setting forth the principles of the Convention to be presented to the Louisville Convention by the Committee, which was adopted.

The Chair appointed the Committee.

Adjourned *sine die*.

DEWITT CLINTON ON THE TWO-TERM POLICY—GRANTITE ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE BOURBON MOVEMENT—ANOTHER CONVERT TO THE LIBERAL FAITH—SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—Your correspondent was shown to-day, by a friend in this city, to whose father it was written, an autograph letter from DeWitt Clinton, dated June 15, 1824, in which the following paragraph occurred:

"The contests for the Chief Executive office are assuming a serious character, and unless they are in future controlled by wholesome constitutional provisions, may produce alarming results. It has been well observed that the first four years of the President are devoted to procuring a re-election, and the remaining four years in providing a successor."

As further proof, if that was necessary, that the Blanton Duncan Democracy is being run by Grant and his friends, I send you the name of the gentleman selected in Menard County to go to Louisville to represent that county in the September Convention. This person is Ely Ruh. He has always been a Republican, is now, and is an ardent supporter of General Grant. My informant is a gentleman of Menard County, and he further says that no one knows when or where the Convention was held which nominated Ruh; and, further, he will wager a hundred hogs that there are not five Democrats in the county who will vote against Greeley.

Isaac Cagdell, an old citizen of Menard County, a gentleman of great political influence, an 1856 Republican, declared to-day for Greeley. He will make his first political speech in this campaign next Saturday, in Salisbury, in this county. This defection from the Grantites has caused great commotion, and it will add hundreds of Republicans to the Greeley ranks, as he is favorably known all over four or five counties surrounding Menard.

Hon. D. L. Linegar, Grant Elector-at-Large, but better known as a partner of Dan Minter, while the latter was Senator, is speaking at the wigwam to-night.

The Liberal Executive Committee make the following appointments: E. G Caulfield, Joliet, Tuesday, Aug 27, night; La Salle, Wednesday, the 28th, night; Lincoln, Thursday, the 29th, night; Springfield, Friday, the 30th, night; Alton, Saturday, the 31st, night; Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night; Decatur, Tuesday, the 3d, night; Champaign City, Wednesday, the 4th, night; Kankakee, Thursday, the 5th, night.

THE RE-ELECTION MACHINERY BEING ARRANGED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The Administration agents, who have been boasting in North Carolina, and all other convenient places, that they would carry that State for Grant in November, evidently understood their business, and thought they knew what they were talking about. The re-election machinery which was put into Grant's control by the last Congress is to be appealed to, and preparations have already begun to set it in motion. The Federal Judge Bond, who sentenced Ku-Klux to the Penitentiary by the hundreds last fall, has applied for the appointment as Chief Supervisor of Elections in North Carolina under the Enforcement Act of the notorious Shaffer, one of the most corrupt carpet-baggers in the entire South. His official record as United States Commissioner at Raleigh is one of the most shameless stories of abuse and petty tyranny. Judge Brooks, however, has not joined in the recommendation, and there is, therefore, a possibility that the State may be spared. The new judicial district in the western part of the State, created last winter at the special request of John Pool, is also being used as a re-election machine. Postponed trials, involving the pecuniary ruin of any of the defendants, are among the means now diligently employed to develop the Grant strength in Western North Carolina.

Senator Thurman leaves to-morrow for Ohio, and will take an active part in the canvass in that State.

MR. HENDRICKS' SPEAKING TOUR IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 22.—Mr. Hendricks delivered another Morton and Grant funeral oration at this place to-day before a great concourse of enthusiastic people. On his way from Hartford, last evening, he had to lie over several hours for the train at Bunker Hill Junction. As soon as his presence was known, the inhabitants of the town besieged the hotel, and a committee welcomed him, and solicited a speech. He was reluctantly compelled to decline, his voice not being in condition, and needing rest. They were determined to have something, however, so they got up an impromptu reception to a large number of the citizens called, shook hands and conversed to their hearts content. Everywhere he encountered gratifying tokens of respect and esteem.

Another Committee received him at the depot here at 2 o'clock this morning, and conducted him to the Wallace House. He rose to find the sky overcast and rain threatening. The clouds vanished, however, and the sun shone brightly on the fair town. The farmers soon began to arrive in carriages and wagons, accompanied by their wives and children. Young men bestrode their steeds in gallant fashion, and others came in buggies, with fair companions beside them. Banners were hung across the streets and floated from the house-tops. The hotels were filled with visitors, and the streets with animation. About noon a grand procession of wagons and horsemen marched through the crowded main street. The horses were decorated with miniature flags, leafy arbors covered the wagons, protecting the occupants from the rays of the sun. One immense wagon contained as many young ladies as there are States in the Union, all of them clad in white and carrying flags. They had come eight miles from Uniontown Township, since morning, to participate in the jubilee. There were five bands in the procession. As it passed the hotel, Mr. Hendricks was espied on the balcony, and three cheers, sounding from end to end of the line, were given for the great Hoosier. The next President and Vice President were complimented in the same way. The bands struck up a sprightly tune, and the living panorama moved on at once. Mr. Hendricks, in a carriage, preceded by a band, was driven to the Court House square, where the audience had began to assemble. Seats were provided in front of the stand, but were not sufficient to accommodate the people. Hundreds were compelled to stand or make sofas of the grass. Jacob S. Slack introduced the Senator, who was greeted with cheers. He spoke with power for over two hours, his arguments being fully appreciated and warmly applauded. Cheers were given for Greeley and Brown and Hendricks. The people shook hands with him, that is, as many as could get within reach.

In the evening Mr. Hendricks was serenaded by the bands. Bonfires were lighted all over the town, and the surging multitude surrounded the hotel. He responded to their compliment in a brief speech, and was followed by other gentlemen.

Thus ended one of the largest and most respectable demonstrations that has ever occurred in Northern Indiana. The people are aroused everywhere, and their enthusiasm is unbounded. Mr. Hendricks speaks to-morrow at Kokomo, with Mr. Julian.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 22.—Owing to the length of the ticket, the vote of this city will not be known definitely till morning. The meagre facilities for receiving from the interior will require several days before the definite vote is known. In this county, from returns as far as have been heard from, the Independent county ticket will carry over the regular Democratic ticket by a considerable majority. Returns from a portion of Lewis, Preston, and Hancock Counties give heavy majorities against the Constitution and in favor of the Independent candidate for Governor and Congressman. Returns, as far as received, place this county on the same footing.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug 22.—The vote in this city to-day is the largest ever cast. The ticket is very long and the scratching and cross firing was unprecedented. It cannot be counted so as to be announced to-night. The vote was on the New Constitution, for Congressmen, State officers, and County officers. No Republican candidates except for County officers. The other Opposition are Independent Democrats. As far as counted up to this hour (midnight), there are indications of large Opposition gains, and that the county has voted by two or three hundred majority for the rejection of the new Constitution, and for Jacob for Governor. Brown, Republican is probably elected Sheriff by 300 or 400 majority. This is the most lucrative office in the State, and there was a great fight for it. The news from other points is meagre, but of similar character. Hancock County promises to double its majority.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The election in this section of the State passed off quietly. As far as heard from a full vote polled, the largest on record. In this township, there is about 400 majority for Camden and the adoption of the Constitution. This county (Greenbrier) has evidently gone largely for Camden and the adoption of the Constitution. Major Mathews, Democratic candidate for Attorney General is largely ahead of his ticket in this country. The official count will not be in before to-morrow. The negroes, with few exceptions, voted solidly against the adoption of the Constitution and for Jacobs, independent candidate. The telegraph wires are down between New Richmond and Charleston, on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and no returns can be received from that locality.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of this State, yesterday, nominated H. E. Havens for re-election to Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 22.—The Long Branchers held their Convention this afternoon, and obeyed strictly the behests of the Post Office clique of office-holders who run the politics in this section of the State. M. M. Chamberlain, of Cass County, was nominated for Congress, and James W King, of Morgan, for State Board of Equalization. Poor Brearly was sorely grieved at his defeat, but he knows who beat him, and may live to square accounts. He says he ought to have come to Springfield earlier and bowed the knee to Baal, and his chances would have been better. He thought the people made the nominations, and in this his mistake was committed. The Convention was a small affair. Not half the number of delegates were present allowed by the call. Not the least enthusiasm was manifested and one unacquainted with the purpose of the meeting would have supposed it had met to deplore some sad calamity.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Second District Republican Convention to-day nominated S. A. Dobbins for Congress.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated D. C. Giddings for Congress.

ALTON, Ill., Aug 22.—The Liberals of the Seventeenth District, to-day, nominated for Congress Colonel William R. Morris, of Monroe County.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District nominated John B. Hawley for Congress, and Wm. L. Wylie, of Henry County, for member of the Board of Equalization.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of the capital (Twelfth District), to-day, nominated James Taylor, of Perry County, for Congress, and Luther Donaldson, of Franklin, for Elector.

SENATOR WILSON IN DEFENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Boston *Journal* to-morrow will publish the following letter from Senator Wilson:

NATICK, Aug. 21.

Rev. C. W. Denison:

SIR: I have just read, in the Springfield *Republican* of this date, your letter on the drinking habits of General Grant. I am astonished at seeing myself quoted as saying to you, in a conversation, last winter: "President Grant drinks too much. I have told him so." Senator Wilson, you say, will not deny this. I do deny, in the most emphatic language, that I have ever said anything of the kind to you, or anything that resembled it. Your statement is unqualifiedly false. During the last nine years I have seen General Grant hundreds of times. I have seen him in his camp, in his family, at his own table, at the table of others, at home and abroad, and I have never seen him under the influence of intoxicating liquors. I remember distinctly our conversation. You referred to the slanders concerning the President's drinking habits. I said to you what I have said to others, that I regretted that the President used intoxicating liquors at all; that I wished he would take the pledge, and that I had a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society. What I said of the President I have said of all our public men who use intoxicating drinks or furnish them to others. I have for many years felt that if our public men would wholly abstain from their use as a beverage they would confer lasting benefits upon their country and upon their race. Nor have I any doubt, sir, that if the truth could be known in regard to the cases referred to in your singularly reckless statements, it would appear that each one of them was a cruel and malignant slander.

(Signed) H. WILSON.

THE BOURBON FARCE IN KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Aug. 22.—The W. H. Peckham whose letter calling a Bourbon Convention to elect delegates to Louisville, from Kansas, appears in yesterday's *Commonwealth*, is a person of no prominence whatever in this State and cannot influence five votes besides his own. He was once or twice in the Legislature from an obscure rural district, and the last time, it is charged and believed here sold his vote to Alex. Caldwell for United States Senator. He is undoubtedly under pay of the Administration, and the whole thing is regarded here as a broad farce, for it is well known that there are not fifty Bourbons in the State. This is probably a part of the general plan for forcing the Louisville fraud into prominence before the country.

SCANDINAVIAN LIBERAL CLUB ORGANIZED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—A Scandinavian Liberal Club was organized in Minneapolis this evening, 75 names being signed to the roll. P. J. Clenanston was elected President, and the other offices filled with prominent Scandinavians.

ARKANSAS GRANTITE STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day, after nominating the following ticket: Governor, Elisha Baxter; Lieutenant Governor, V. V. Smith; Treasurer, H. Page; Auditor, Stephen Wheeler; Attorney General, L. D. A. Lorley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Corbin (colored); Supreme Judges, E. J. Searle, M. L. Stephenson; Superintendent of Penitentiary, H. B. Robinson (colored); Congressman-at-Large, John M. Bradley. The platform indorses the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; recognizes the equality of all men, before the law without regard to color; pledges support to a free school system, but in favor of the law being so amended as to do away with Circuit Superintendents; favors firm and impartial registration of all legal voters; heartily indorses the action of Congress in providing for Supervisors; favors the adoption of the pending amendment to the State Constitution removing all disabilities by the next Legislature and its submission to the people within sixty days thereafter; indorses the action of Congress in passing the Amnesty bill, but takes the ground that that act does not enfranchise any man disfranchised by the Constitution of Arkansas; favors a reduction of taxation, &c. After the adjournment of the Convention, a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was organized, and delegates appointed to the Pittsburgh Convention.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Governor Hoffman has written a letter to the editor of the *Argus*, declining a nomination, in which he says: "It is asserted that my official action on the memorable 12th of July has arrayed in personal hostility to me a large body of voters, and that their opposition would endanger the Federal and State tickets, the success of which I desire to promote. Nevertheless, my own belief is that the great mass of the people, Catholic as well as Protestant, approve my course in the matter, and would say so very decidedly were the issue distinctly laid before them. Whatever others may think or say, I know I did what was right and what the interests and safety of the people of all opinions demanded."

MR. DUNCAN EXPLAINS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Colonel Blanton Duncan will publish a card in the morning papers, in which he denounces as a lie the statement that the Administration has placed funds to his credit in Washington. He says: "No money has been tendered me from Washington, and none would be accepted. The expenses of the Committee so far have been borne by me, as the future expenses will be, unless subscriptions be made to defray them."

DECLINES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The *Union*, this afternoon, announces that Chief Justice Church, after mature consideration, feels constrained by a sense of duty, as well as by inclination, to unqualifiedly decline the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A delegation of politicians of the Sixteenth Assembly District left last evening for Saratoga, to ascertain whether Senator O'Brien will accept the nomination for Mayor of this city.

PAOLA, Ks., Aug. 22.—The largest political meeting ever assembled in Eastern Kansas was held here to-day by the Grant and Wilson Republicans. Fully 5,000 people attended. Colonel J. D. Stewart, of New York, and T. D. Wight Thatcher, of Lawrence, addressed the day meeting, and Colonel J. D. Liddly is this evening addressing several thousands in the public square.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Judge George Hoadley, of this city speaks to-morrow night on the late Cincinnati Convention and his connection with it. It is indicated that he will take occasion to show why he opposes Greeley, and to state the obligation resting upon the original reformers to support Grant.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—Matilda Fletcher delivered a speech at the Athenæum to-night, to a crowded house, under the auspices of the Grant Club. Her address was enthusiastically received.

Carl Schurz is to speak in Ohio from Sept. 4 to 10, inclusive.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Handbills are in circulation to-day calling a meeting of the workingmen of this city to meet Andrew Johnson who is declared to be their choice for Congress. It is almost certain that Johnson intends to run as an independent candidate against the nominee of the Democratic State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The Democratic and Liberal Committees were in Conference to-day, for the purpose of uniting on a State ticket. Nothing was accomplished. They meet again to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The straight-out Democrats met again at Jefferson City, to-night, and appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the Democrats of the State, which, it is said, will urge them to vote for the nominee of the Louisville Convention. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when steps will be taken to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug 22.—The Republicans of the Fifth Iowa Judicial Circuit, in convention in this city, to-day, renominated Hon. John Mitchell for Circuit Judge, on the first ballot. The vote stood: John Mitchell, of Polk County, 78; Lewis Todhunter, of Warren, 9; Fred. Mott, of Madison, 8.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Committed for Trial.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—A special to the *Commercial* from Butler, Pa., states that the examination in the Downey murder case was held to-day. Creel and Harr were committed to jail to await trial by the Criminal Court.

Meeting of Oil Producers.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 22.—A large meeting of producers and refiners was held, to-day, at Parker's Landing. Representatives from all districts in the oil regions were present. The object is to decide upon some feasible plan to decrease the production of oil so as to enhance prices, as it is claimed that the prices now existing are too low to enable oil to be produced with profit. Resolutions were passed binding operators to suspend operations for six months after Sept 1, which, it is believed, will be agreed upon generally. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 28th, during which time the resolution is to be circulated for signers.

TEXAS.

Killing of Five Mexican Desperadoes.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 22.—Sheriff Schorland, who left here Tuesday with a cavalry escort, in quest of Francisco Flores, *alias* Chicon, who murdered Alexander, returned this evening. Thirty miles above here they surrounded five Mexican marauders, four of whom succeeded in crossing into Mexico, where they were captured and hanged by the Mexican cavalry co-operating with the Sheriff's party. The fifth, while attempting to escape across the river, was shot and killed by the Sheriff. Two of these outlaws were brothers of Chicon, who is reported still in Matamoras. All were noted desperadoes.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Some time ago General Pillow, who was engaged in the Confederate army, sent a letter to the Secretary of War asking to be paid the value of 200 mules seized by the Union troops at Helena, Ark., in 1862. This letter was referred to the Attorney General Williams, who has given to the Secretary his opinion on the subject, holding, in substance, that the claim is not good, the property having been seized in a State which attempted to withdraw from the Union, and belonging to a party not loyal to the Government.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Thursday night, Seth Waite, a farmer, living at Frenchtown, in Michigan, was run over, near Monroe, by a train of cars on the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railroad, and instantly killed.

—The temporary suspension of T. H. McMahon & Co., Bankers, of Galveston, Texas, is announced. They ask the indulgence of their friends for a few days, to enable them to resume payment and business.

—Last evening, a passenger on a freight train on the Ohio Short Line Railroad, while standing upon the top of the caboose car, was thrown off into the ditch and badly hurt, by the sudden starting of the train.

—At a recent examination the question was asked why the children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped it after they had been forbidden to do so by Moses. A precocious little fellow sharply answered: "Because they had not enough to make a bull with!"

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Riot at Belfast, Ireland.

Failure of a London Firm with Liabilities Amounting to $10,000,000.

Mexico Quiet and the National Credit Improving.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Gladstones & Co., large East India and China merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are two million pounds sterling. The failure flattens this market for consols.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—The St. Patrick has arrived.

LONDON, Aug 22, a. m.—Despatches from Belfast last evening report the condition of the city somewhat better than during the day. Encounters between the inhabitants had ceased, but mobs of desperadoes were still engaged in wrecking houses. The loss to property-holders is heavy.

Yesterday, while a detachment of police was attempting to arrest persons firing from houses into the street, they were fired at, but escaped injury. The policemen returned the fire, but its effects are not known. It is believed that since the disorder commenced several rioters have been killed, and their remains secretly buried by friends.

It has been decided to abandon the proposed demonstrations of welcome upon the return from America of Mr. Johnson, Member of Parliament.

Many families are still leaving Belfast. The working classes express great indignation at the conduct of the magistrates in dealing with the rioters.

LONDON, Aug 22.—Several buildings were fired last night in Belfast. The magistrates have petitioned the Lord Lieutenant to place Belfast under the Peace Preservation act. A heavy rain there, last night cleared the streets of the rioters. Moore has been identified as the murderer of a policeman. Several rioters have been sentenced to prison for one and two months, but the aggravated cases were sent to the higher courts.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Prince of Wales has gone on a yachting excursion to the coast of France.

General Sherman paid a visit to the ancient town of Dundee yesterday.

The importation of Belgian coal continues on an extensive scale, it being 4 shillings per ton cheaper than English coal.

LONDON, Aug. 22—6:30 p. m.—There was a disturbance in Belfast last night. The military continue to occupy the streets, and the recent stringent regulations are still in force.

The bakers' strike in Dublin has come to an end, and peace and order have been restored.

France.

PARIS, Aug 22.—The steamship Panama, which sailed from St. Nazaire on the 16th, was lost in a storm off the Spanish coast, near Santander. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine landed at Havre to-day. On reaching the shore the band played the "Marseillaise" amid great enthusiasm on the part of the large crowd which welcomed them home.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Trouville, where he was cordially greeted by Thiers. The reception was entirely informal. Thiers and the Prince promenaded on the beach to-day.

Count Orloff has transmitted to Thiers a letter from the Emperor of Russia, which states that the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin is not aimed at France.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—The work of the Tribunal of Arbitration draws to a close. Counsel on behalf of the English and American Governments have been more than usually busy to-day with the Secretary of the Court, in the drawing up of a statement of accounts between the two nations of losses occasioned by the depredations of each of the Anglo Confederate privateers. All the members of the Tribunal are to dine together to-morrow, and the wife of Hon. Bancroft Davis, the American Agent, will give a ball in their honor on the same evening.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 22.—The sessions of the International Statistical Congress were opened to-day by the Grand Duke Constantine. The ceremonies on the occasion were of a solemn and impressive nature.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15.—All the revolutionary leaders have accepted the amnesty offered them, except Garcia De Cardena, who, holding out defiantly, was captured.

Porfirio Diaz is expected at the Capital next week. President Lerdo De Tejeda entertains the kindliest feelings toward him, and will probably appoint him to an important office.

The Cabinet is still unchanged.

Puebla, Piascala, Hidalgo, San Luis, and Zacatecas have been restored to their State Sovereignty.

Lerdo has contracted a loan of half a million dollars. This is the first time in many years that the Government has enjoyed credit.

Juan Jose Baz is prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate. The Juarezists hold private caucuses to-night.

Minister Nelson goes to the United States after the fall State elections.

Small bands of pronunciados still roam about committing robberies. Steps are being taken to suppress the evil.

Commerce is returning slowly, and trade is but slightly improved.

Mr. Theele, an American citizen, is still detained in the Chiapas prison. Thiele complains that the American Minister has made no effort in his case. The Americans in Chiapas are excited over the matter. Other persons doubt the reported inactivity of Minister Nelson.

VOODOOISM.

Strange Manifestations and Superstitions in Ohio County, Ky.

Hartford, Ky. (Aug. 6), Correspondence of the Evansville Journal.

Some days ago there appeared in this neighborhood a colored doctor, named Brown, and immediately after his arrival in the community, two black girls, living one and a half miles from Hartford, were stricken with some unaccountable ailment. Brown pronounced it "a spell" which some witch had wrought. Early in the evening of the day on which the two girls were attacked, all the blacks in the vicinity began to assemble at the house of the two girls. Brown, and a mulatto assistant were there, and the two conducted the two girls down to a creek, some half a mile distant, and there Brown pronounced some incantations before the crowd which had followed them from the house.

Then Brown took the two girls and his assistant back to the house. But before leaving he requested the crowd of outside parties to remain at the creek until he (Brown) should call to them to come to the house. After Brown & Co. had had the two girls at the house quite a while, one of them called to the party to come. After entering the shanty, and quiet being restored, Dr. Brown announced that some kind of spell had been practised upon the two girls, and that the witch was present. He then approached every woman in the room and sprinkled a little sulphur in each one's lap. Then he walked backward out of the door into the yard, turned over a few stones, wound his arms around in Black Crook style, and re-entered the room. Approaching an old colored woman, he told her she had been wronging the girls, and that their friends desired her to leave the premises. The old colored woman, very much frightened, screamed out that she had "done nuffin'." But by this time she was seized by the crowd and stabbed in one or two places with a knife. The wounds were not fatal, and she escaped. The next day several parties were arrested and tried by the town authorities. The charges preferred were sustained against several, and they were put under bond. The matter however does not end here. The illness, charm, devilitry, or worms,—or whatever it was—that the original two girls were afflicted with, seems to be prevailing in an epidemic form with the balance of the girls and women. To-night, while sitting in front of the hotel, I received an invitation to go down to the negro quarters and witness some of the performances. I readily acquiesced, and, in company with two acquaintances—Mr. Hardwick, of Hardwick & Nall, and Mr. Roe, of the Hartford Hotel—I started. After winding through several alleys, we reached a house that contained three sufferers. We were ushered into a front room, on which were lying, or rather squirming, two black girls, 16 or 18 years old. In a back room, a married woman occupied the other bed, and she, at times, was most violent of them all. Five or six of their relatives were in constant attendance, and prevented them from inflicting upon themselves any bodily injuries. A mulatto doctor was constantly administering some kind of herb medicine, which he told me would eventually cure them. At times the victims would quiet down and appear perfectly sane, and then in a few moments they would rave, scream, kick, and jump in a most frightful manner. They were almost nude, for it was impossible to keep any clothes on them. They complained of excruciating pains in the stomach, head, and side, and all three requested us to cut the hair off the tops of their heads, for they said it hurt them. I asked one of them what she had been eating, and she answered, "I hain't eat nuffin for a long time. Susan, go git supper." The matter is creating considerable excitement in Hartford, and I hear various comments, but no one has yet been able to fathom the mystery.

—A chemist announces his ability and readiness to convert the remains of any dear departed at once into a powder, which may be used to dry up ink in writing.

MARRIED.

LAUTERMILCH—PERRINE—Aug 12, 1872, at the residence of Robert Cheato, 621 West Washington street, by the Rev. Charles Fowler, D. D., Leopold Lautermilch and Mrs Maggie H. Perrine.

Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

DIED.

MOULTON—In Chicago, Thursday morning, Aug. 22, Minna A., infant daughter of Rollin H. and Julia A. Moulton.

Funeral from residence, 516 Fulton street, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Friends of the family invited.

McMORRINE—At Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 14th, Isabella, wife of John McMorrine, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Ben Graham, in the 80th year of her age.

HILL—On the evening of the 21st, Grace A. daughter of T. C. and A. B. Hill, aged 1 years.

Funeral services to take place at 121 Douglas place, on Friday Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends of the family are invited.

WILCOX—Aug 22, Sextus Newell, Jr., son of Sextus N. and Sarah A. Wilcox, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, 440 West Washington street, at 2 p. m., Friday, Aug. 23.

REID—At Port Huron, Aug 16, Maud, the infant daughter of Captain Alexander and Kittie Reid, of Chicago, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Omaha papers please copy.

PARMLY—The funeral of John Parmly will take place from his late residence, southwest corner Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street, Friday, Aug. 23, at 10 a. m. All journeymen hatters are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday, evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on M. M. and P. M. degrees. By order of the H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. E. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOWELL & WILLISTON, *Real Estate and House-Renting Agents, Loan Brokers, &c.*, 126 Fifth-av., (up stairs), Room 2. We have customers for Houses in all parts of the city. Customers for Building Lots, for both residence and business. Parties having property for sale, or wishing to buy, are invited to call.

STREET PLANK.

THREE-INCH STREET PLANK, BY THE CARGO, FOR SALE BY CARTER & JONES, Lumber Exchange, 240 South Water-st.

CROCKERY.

At Wholesale. CROCKERY, Glassware, China, Cutlery, Spoons, Lamps and Fixtures, Etc., Etc. Country Merchants will find the Most Complete Stock in Original Packages and otherwise in this City, at Prices that Defy Competition, at F. & E. JAEGER'S, 73 Wabash-av, between Randolph and Washington-sts.

FURNACES.

GO TO BANGS BROTHERS', Corner State and Van Buren sts., FOR THE Harris Coal Furnace, Barris Wood Furnace, Barstow Furnace, Anti-Clinker Furnace, Barstow Cooking Range, Chilson's Cooking Range, Hotel and Restaurant Ranges, Hotel Broilers, Hot Air Registers and Ventilators, Housekeeping Goods.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 157 EAST KINZIE-ST, CHICAGO, Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves. Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

FLOORING.

FLOORING. 2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. 1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched. Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched. 1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched. In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned. SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. GARDEN CITY Manufacturing & Supply Company, Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO. Manuf'rs and Dealers in Fine Carriages, 325 & 327 Wabash-av., cor. Congress.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel, ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors. State-st., corner Eldridge-court, CHICAGO, ILL. A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $3 per day.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned in and about Chicago, Ill., in the hotel and building business, under the firm name and style of N. JENSEN & CO., is hereby dissolved from this date. NICOLAI JENSEN, ANDREW ANDERSON. Chicago, Aug 22, 1872.

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE—We, the undersigned, do hereby, by mutual consent, dissolve partnership with the firm of McDonald, Johnstone & Co., and the said business shall be carried on by A. McDonald, at the old stand, No. 62 South Green-st, and all indebtedness and debts due the said firm shall be settled and collected by A. McDonald, of the said firm. A. McDONALD, JAMES S. JOHNSTONE, THOMAS S. JOHNSTONE. Chicago, Aug 22, 1872.

TO RENT.

TO LAKE FRONTERS AND OTHERS, Looking for Stores and Offices, will find a large list at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

REMOVAL.

Removal. We have removed our Wholesale business to the new building, constructed by ourselves with special reference to the requirements of our largely increased trade, corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., where, with a stock equal in all respects, and superior in some respects, to any in this market, we invite the attention of the Trade. HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY.

REMOVAL! H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL HAVE REMOVED TO 45 & 47 Jackson-st.

BARNUM BROS., IMPORTERS, Toys & Fancy Goods, BOHEMIAN GLASS, China & Lava Ware, Have Removed to their New and Spacious Warerooms, 113 & 115 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL. I beg leave to inform my customers and friends that I have removed to my New Store, in McVicker's Theatre Building. R. J. WALSHE, DRAPER AND TAILOR.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park Boulevard RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION! Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois. President—Thomas Hoyne. Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce. Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James E. Tyler. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 374 Wabash av. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association. LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

GREAT BARGAIN. 17 Acres at Englewood, Fronting on Halsted-st. and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Accommodation trains stop on the ground. Finely situated. Terms very easy; only small payment in cash, balance may remain 10 years. This is really a great bargain. Call and get further particulars. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000.00 to Loan, in large or small sums, on Real Estate, in city. Loans from $2,000 to $10,000 preferred. HERBERT & QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

Republic Insurance Company Certificates of Indebtedness wanted by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

SALT! *Saginaw Fine, Onondaga Fine, Coarse, and Dairy.* We have now fall stocks, and can fill orders without delay. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 217 Michigan-av., opp Tremont House.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. In the beautiful and thriving town of Iowa Falls, Iowa. Will sell stock and fixtures, with or without building. Rent cheap; corner lot; central. A good chance for a young man. Good reasons will be given for selling. Inquire of JAS. RIGG, Box 234, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

BAGS.

HOP SACKING AND Seamless Grain Bags, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. HART, ASTEN & CO., South Water and LaSalle-sts.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS, *COFFEES AND SPICES*, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. The ladies and gentlemen hired by Mrs. Hall for the new Variety Theatre will please meet for rehearsal at 10 a. m., Friday morning, at Burlington Hall.

Note, Letter, and Bill Heads, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY, BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

HIGHWINES Always on hand and offered for sale in lots from 1 to 100 barrels, by KILIAN BROS., 6 South Market-st.

STATE FAIR. The State Fair, for 1872 will commence at Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 17. Refreshment booths and dining hall privileges can be secured by application, by address (with stamp). W. B. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.

PRESIDENTIAL INTEMPERANCE.

A Clergyman's Testimony as to Grant's "Drinking Habits."

Senator Wilson Tells the President That "He Drinks Too Much."

The Grant papers have been making a great ado of late, over an accusation that the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the Liberal candidate for Vice President, was guilty, recently, at New Haven, Conn., of placing himself under the influence of liquor. This accusation, originating from an obscure quarter, has been thoroughly refuted by the testimony of Governor English and other prominent gentlemen, who were with Governor Brown during the whole of his sojourn in that city; and the State officers of Missouri, and a large number of leading citizens of the capital of that State, have, of their own accord, borne public testimony to the extremely temperate habits of the Governor. The organs of the Administration, however, pay no attention to the disproof of the charge, but continue to circulate and comment upon the original slander.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and the question of temperance, in connection with the habits of National candidates, is one that the Administrationists would do well to avoid discussing, as they will discover by a perusal of the following correspondence:

Rev. Charles Wheeler Denison, Editor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for action.

We must have "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in reference to the moral principles and personal character of our rulers, if it be possible to arrive at correct conclusions, so that temperance men, prohibition voters, who wish to be consistent in all their acts (using the ballot included) may cast their votes for both men and measures who are favorable to the prohibition of the liquor traffic first, last, and forever.

If we believe that the temperance question is now the greatest national issue before the American people, we must labor for the culmination of that grand issue in all honorable ways, political as well as moral.

Already are our political opponents in different parts of the country busy at work building up a false character for General Grant on his temperance proclivities, as a nice little bait for catching the votes of temperance men this fall, to help re-elect the General as our President for four years more, and thereby detract from our prohibition party votes.

Yes, our Republican party friends (!) have been securing the aid of ladies, even, to assist in substantiating the temperance character of our President.

The important question now is, is President Grant a drinking man? is he intemperate? and does he encourage the tippling customs of society?

We want to know.

Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel of your city (Washington, D. C.) says General Grant is not an intemperate man!

And I heard you say on the floor of the Pennsylvania State Prohibition Convention (held in Fries' Hall, at Altoona, Pa., on Friday, June 14, 1872), that General Grant was and is an intemperate man!

Now which is correct?

Now, my reverend and dear sir, as you are a true, fearless, and outspoken temperance man, a loyal Prohibitionist, the editor of a National Prohibition journal, and a defender of truth and justice, I would respectfully ask that you give to the world, through the columns of your excellent paper, what you know about President Grant's drinking habits.

Let us have the truth!

Yours fraternally, J. T. YARINGTON.
CARBONDALE, Luzerne County, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HARBINGER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant.

In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to premise that I have always, at all times, and in all places, been a friend of our Chief Magistrate.

I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the West to the front of Richmond.

I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation.

I was extremely anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong drink.

It was during this period, and for a short interim succeeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel) to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect.

I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession, that no consistent temperance man can support him.

It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor. The times and places can be specified if they are demanded. The parties who seen him in this condition can be produced.

In a conversation last winter with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me: "President Grant drinks too much;" and concluded with the remark:

"I have told him so."

Senator Wilson will not deny this fact.

Many similar facts can be adduced.

A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a public position at the national capital, informs me that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator Sumner, two respectable citizens, walking together in Jackson square, encountered President Grant.

He was in a state of intoxication, his hat was slouched over his eyes, he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he was staggering along, muttering to himself.

The names of all these parties are at command.

Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me, within the last ten days, that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capital for Long Branch, when so much important public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and representatives were so bitterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this: that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion.

Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement.

A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to-wit: that the last appearance of President Grant in connection with the exercises of Harvard University, was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago, accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential Mansion, where, on being admitted to an audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew.

An officer in the Civil Service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington, states that, during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the East, President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret.

I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES WHEELER DENISON,
Editor and proprietor of the *National Harbinger*, Washington, D. C.
J. T. Yarrington, Esq., Carbondale, Pa.

OFFICE OF HON. JAMES BLACK, LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your several recent letters, forwarded to me from Washington, for which favors be pleased to accept my thanks.

The statements of facts I submitted, at your request, proving "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant, were placed entirely at your disposal.

If, therefore, you think their publication will do good at the present time, you are at liberty to publish them. Yours truly,
CHARLES WHEELER DENISON.

In a Bad Situation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Who shall I call to my aid? I think I want Mr. Bergh, Dr. Rauch, the Fire Commissioners, the police, and a few chicken-eaters; there are some others wanted also, and I rise to explain. Nearly everybody writes to the papers, and why should not I let my woes be known?

In the first place, I want Mr. Bergh to protect me, and he ought to do so, for I am a donkey to reside near the corner of Van Buren street and Seeley avenue. Having admitted this fact, there is no use in any of my neighbors calling me other names.

In this pretty locality, we have a miniature slough, and a compound of smells, among the most prominent of which is that arising from decayed vegetables from the greengrocer, who throws into the street such trash as his customers won't purchase.

A water-pipe has been broken for a month or two, and the escaped water runs over a few lots, creating miasma and a mosquito-breeding pond.

There are two butcher-shops near by, and their garbage is thrown in the street. One of them occasionally tries out his accumulation of grease, and, although this may be profitable to him, I find it unpleasant.

No one recollects having seen a scavenger wagon in that part of the world; but two policemen live close by. This has not prevented the erection of wooden buildings, or wooden additions to buildings, within the last month or two, on ground which is within the fire limits. I do not suppose that those who have put up those buildings have any authority for breaking the law, and yet the two policemen who live near must have passed each day without apparently noticing the infraction of it.

A gang of rowdy boys occasionally spend a Sunday evening at the corner, making use of the most abominably obscene language, and annoying all decent people; yet no policeman is to be seen.

Thus you will observe that I want Dr. Rauch, the Fire Commissioners and the police to do their duty. This is the outcry all over the city, and is nothing new; but the chicken-eaters are required for duty in their own sphere. Nearly everybody in this blessed spot keeps chickens. One old couple, requiring all their own premises for a garden, have wheeled a beautiful supply of manure to the sidewalk, and put their chicken-coop out there; while others leave their fowls to roam where they please. I think there are five hundred and seventy-three roosters living in the block. At 11:30 p. m., when the mosquitoes have had their supper, the roosters begin to think it is daylight, and they keep on swearing that such is the case until 7 a. m. Now, most of these crowing liars roost on fences, and I wish you would inform all lovers of chicken-meat of the fact, for, if it were generally known, I believe this crowing nuisance would be abated; but I am sorry to add that the others are likely to flourish. H.

INDIANA.

Appointments of Liberal Speakers.

The people of the State of Indiana, irrespective of party, are requested to meet at the following named appointments to listen to discussions of the live issues of the day:

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following places:
Kokomo, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m.
Jamestown, Boone County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Jeffersonville, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
New Albany, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Corydon, Friday, 30, 1 p. m.
Hartford, Crawford County, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.
Loogootee, Martin County, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.
Washington, Daviess County, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1 p. m.
Worthington, Greene County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.

HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON,
Member of Congress from the State of Illinois, will address the people as follows:
Logansport, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Fort Wayne, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Columbia City, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Plymouth, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.
Indianapolis, Monday, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.
Franklin, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.
Brownstown, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1 p. m.
Vienna, Scott County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.
Charleston, Clark County, Friday, Sept. 6, 1 p. m.
Covington, Fountain County, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1 p. m.

GENERAL WILLIAM HARROW AND JUDGE W. F. PARRETT
will address the people as follows:
———, Perry County, Friday, Aug. 23.
———, Perry County, Saturday, Aug. 24.
Lynnville, Warrick County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Winslow, Pike County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Petersburg, Pike County, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
———, Pike County, Friday, Aug. 30.
Washington, Daviess County, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.

The Central Committees of Perry and Pike Counties will designate the places left blank in their different counties, and the time of speaking.

HON. M. C. KERR,
Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will address the people at the following places:
Vincennes, Friday, Aug. 23, 2 p. m.
Princeton, Gibson County, Saturday, Aug. 24.

HON. B. W. HANNA,
Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the people at the following places:
Hardinsburg, Washington County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m.
Hartford, Crawford County, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 p. m.
Jasper, Dubois County, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m.
Winslow, Pike County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Petersburg, Pike County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Princeton, Gibson County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Evansville, Friday, Aug. 30, night.
Mount Vernon, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.

HON. JOHN B. STOLL,
Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, will address the people as follows:
Madison, Jefferson County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m., in German.
Seymour, Jackson County, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 p. m., in German.
Columbus, Bartholomew County, Saturday, Aug. 24, night, in German.
Palestine, Hancock County, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN,
Elector for the State at Large, will address the people as follows:
Kokomo, Howard County, Friday, Aug. 23, at 1 p. m.
Wabash, Wabash County, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 1 p. m.
Laporte, Laporte County, Monday, Aug. 26, at 1 p. m.
South Bend, St. Joseph County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 1 p. m.
Lagrange, Lagrange County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Angola, Steuben County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Portland, Jay County, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Winchester, Randolph County, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.

COLONEL JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Democratic candidate for Congressman for State at Large, will address the people of Tippecanoe County, at the following times and places:
Montmorency, Friday, Aug. 23, at night.
Rossville, Clinton County, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 2 p. m.

HON. C. F. M'NUTT,
candidate for Congress, will speak:
Newburgh, Friday, Aug. 16, 2 o'clock p. m.
In Putnam County, as follows:
Fillmore, Friday, Aug. 23, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.
Cloverdale, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 o'clock p. m.
Bainbridge, Saturday, Aug. 24, at night.
New Maysville, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 o'clock p. m.
Russellville, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 o'clock p. m.
Clinton Township, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 o'clock p. m.
Mount Meridian, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 o'clock p. m.

HON. JOHN R. CRAVENS,
Democratic Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people as follows:
Loogootee, Martin County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Washington, Daviess County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Princeton, Gibson County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
New Harmony, Posey County, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Evansville, Vanderburg County, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Booneville, Warrick County, Monday, Sept. 2, 2 p. m.
Rockport, Spencer County, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.
Cannelton, Perry County, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1 p. m.
Leavenworth, Crawford County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.
Mauckport, Harrison County, Friday, Sept. 6, 1 p. m.

COLONEL JAMES GAVIN,
Elector at Large, will address the people as follows:
Moscow, Rush County, Friday, Aug. 23, night, with Major Robbins.
Monticello, White County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Winnamac, Pulaski County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Knox, Stark County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Xenia, Miami County, (for the counties of Miami, Wabash, Grant and Howard,) Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.

JUDGE C. E. CORY,
of Franklin County, will address the people as follows:
Fairdale, Harrison County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m.
Corydon, Harrison County, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 p. m.
Charleston, Clarke County, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m.
Lexington, Scott County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Clifford, Bartholomew County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.

HON. A. D. LEMON,
contingent Elector for the State at large, will address the people as follows:
Romney, Tippecanoe County, Friday, Aug. 23, at night.
Brookstone, White County, Monday, Aug. 26, at night.
Monticello, White County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Francisville, Pulaski County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, at night.
Medaryville, Pulaski County, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
San Pierre, Stark County, Thursday, Aug. 29, at night.
Lacrosse, Laporte County, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Wanatah, Laporte County, Friday, Aug. 30, at night.
Michigan City, Laporte County, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.

E. V. LONG, ESQ.,
will address the people as follows:
Metamora, Franklin County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m.
Brookville, Franklin County, Friday, Aug. 23, night.

HON. JOHN SARNIGHAUSEN,
Democratic candidate for the State Senate for the counties of Allen and Adams, will address the people in the German language, as follows:
Laporte, Friday, Aug. 23.
South Bend, Saturday, Aug. 24.
Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Monday, Aug. 26.
Goshen, Elkhart County, Tuesday, Aug. 27.
Kendallville, Noble County, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Columbia City, Friday, Aug. 30.

HON. D. S. GOODING,
Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, will address the people as follows:
Brookville, Friday, Aug. 23, at 1 p. m., joint appointment.
Connersville, Saturday, Aug. 24, at 1 p. m., joint appointment.

JOINT APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel C. J. McNutt and John Coburn, candidates for Congress, will hold joint discussions at the following times and places:
Franklin, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.
Nashville, Monday, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.
Morgantown, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.
Edinburgh, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1 p. m.
Oaklandon, Marion County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.
Indianapolis, Friday, Sept. 7, at night.
Greencastle, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1 p. m.
Danville, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1 p. m.
Martinsville, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 p. m.

HON. JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court, will address the people as follows:
Kentland, Newton County, Friday, Aug. 23, 1 p. m.
Rensselaer, Jasper County, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 p. m.
Crown Point, Lake County, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m.
Valparaiso, Porter County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Bourbon, Marshall County (for the counties of Marshall and Kosciusko), Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
Somerset, Wabash County (for the counties of Wabash, Grant, Miami, and Howard), Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Marion, Grant County, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.

HON. JOHN R. COFFROTH,
candidate for Elector at Large, will address the people as follows:
Huntington, Huntington County, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

HON. JAMES B. RYAN,
Democratic candidate for Treasurer of State, will speak as follows:
Greenfield, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night, with Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,
will address the people at the following places:
Shelbyville, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m.
Rushville, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Connersville, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 p. m.
Greenfield, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.

J. W. EVANS AND F. M. TRISSALL, ESQS.,
will address the people as follows:
Muncie, Aug. 26, Monday.
Winchester, Aug. 27, Tuesday.
Hartford City, Aug. 28, Wednesday.
Marion, Aug. 29, Thursday.
Bunker Hill, Miami County, Aug. 30, Friday.

HON. S. W. MOULTON,
Republican ex-member of Congress from Illinois, for the State-at-large, will address the people as follows:
Greencastle, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.
Knightstown, Henry County, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1 p. m.
Centerville, Wayne County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1 p. m.
Liberty, Union County, Friday, Sept. 6, 1 p. m.
Rushville, Rush County, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1 p. m.
Shelbyville, Shelby County, Monday, Sept. 9, 1 p. m.
Greensburgh, Decatur County, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1 p. m.
Aurora, Dearborn County, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 p. m.
Versailles, Ripley County, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.
Madison, Jefferson County, Friday, Sept. 13, 1 p. m.

GOV. GUSTAVUS KOERNER,
Liberal candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his German countrymen in their native tongue at the following places:
Evansville, Tuesday, Sept. 10, night.
Indianapolis, Wednesday, Sept. 11, night.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, Sept. 12, night.
Peru, Friday, Sept. 13, night.
Lafayette, Saturday, Sept. 14, night.

GOV. JOHN M. PALMER,
of Illinois, will address the people as follows:
Crawfordsville, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1 p. m.
Connersville, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 p. m.
North Vernon, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1 p. m.
Mitchell, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Martinsville, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.

REV. J. C. STOUGHTON,
a liberal Republican and a Methodist clergyman, of Illinois, and one of the finest speakers in that State will address the people as follows:
Crown Point, Monday, Aug. 26, 1 p. m., with Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Valparaiso, Tuesday, Aug. 27, with Mr. Robinson.
Bourbon, Marshall County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, with Mr. Robinson.
Somerset, Wabash County, Thursday, Aug. 29, with Mr. Robinson.
Noblesville, Friday, Aug. 30, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 p. m.

GENERAL MILO S. HASCALL,
candidate for Elector, Tenth Congressional District, will speak as follows:
Lagrange, Lagrange County, Aug. 23.
Ligonier, Noble County, Aug. 24.
Angola, Steuben County, Aug. 27.
Orland, Steuben County, Aug. 28.
Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Aug. 29.
All evening meetings.

C. N. POLLARD, ESQ.,
of Kokomo, Howard County, will address the people as follows:
Attica, Fountain County, Tuesday, Aug. 27, night.
Newtown, Fountain County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 2 p. m.
Hillsboro, Fountain County, Wednesday, Aug. 28, night.
Jacksonville, Fountain County, Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 p. m.
Harveysburg, Fountain County, Thursday, Aug. 29, night.
Chambersburg, Fountain County, Friday, Aug. 30, 2 p. m.
Covington, Fountain County, Saturday, Aug. 31, night.
Perrysville, Vermillion County, Monday, Sept. 2, 2 p. m.
Eugene, Vermillion County, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Newport, Vermillion County, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Montezuma, Park County, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 2 p. m.
Clinton, Vermillion County, Thursday, Sept. 5, 2 p. m.
Rosedale, Park County, Friday, Sept. 6, 2 p. m.
Rockville, Park County, Friday, Sept. 6, night.

THE SICK BAGGAGEMAN.

A Touching Story of a Baggageman's Illness and Recovery—Faithful Friends.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The affection entertained by railroad men for each other is well known. Rude as many of them are, when pain and sickness attack a fellow bone are so prompt and so generous to assist him, and hands accustomed to hold the grinding brake with the strength of a giant suddenly become soft as the fingers of a woman in works of charity toward the helpless. A most touching instance of this nature it is the office of the reporter for the *Democrat* to chronicle to-day.

From the windows of the *Democrat* office all along Fourth street may be seen numerous railroad offices, before which constantly draw up huge transfer 'buses, from each of which pours, like Noah's family out of an ark on wheels, a long file of men in dusters, and women with bloated carpet-sacks and ankles. Express wagons, too, abound, from each of which is hurled, with a crash like thunder, an avalanche of trunks. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, just as the heat of day had ceased, and a slight breeze played along the street, a small express wagon, containing three men, drove up at a slow pace. One who got between and was supported by the other two, had, it was evident from his pallor, only

RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM ILLNESS;

his companions were in perfect health. All three, it was clear, from their beards and the cut of their clothes, were railroad men. The express wagon stopped and the men got out, the sick one with great difficulty. His companions stood by him, watching him with an infinite solicitude.

"Well, Doc, old fellow," said one, "you'll be all right in a day or two; won't you? Feel better now? Looks like old times, don't it? Hear Billy rattle them checks? O, it's biz, it is, you old son of a thief."

"Well, Ed.," replied the sick man, wearily, "it does seem good, after being in bed for two months, to see the boys hustle them old trunks round lively; but I'll never be the man I was before the rheumatics took me. I'll never sling a trunk again, Ed."

"Yes, you will, too," replied his comrade, cheerfully. "Before the next change in the time-tables you'll be wrestling t—l out of them Saratogas. The doctor says so, and he ought to know. Try now, Doc.; he says it'll do you no end of good if you can only get up your spirits again. Can't you waft this little oil-skin carpet-bag?" he continued pleadingly.

"No go, Ed," answered the invalid, with a touch of despondency in his voice, "the Doc ain't what he used to was, nohow."

"Well, but Doc," continued his friend, "s'pose we get an ax and start that little trunk there at the corner; couldn't you bust it? It might do you good."

Ere he could answer, a large express wagon drew up before a whole pyramid of mammoth

SARATOGA TRUNKS.

Two men leaped lightly from it, one with a lamp and a bundle of jingling checks; the other pulled down with a crash a couple of portmanteaus. The sight and sound were to the sick expressman like the trumpet to a blind old war-horse. Forgetting his illness and weakness he rose, gained the heap of baggage at a bound, and seized a large Saratoga trunk, which three hall porters could hardly move. Poising it in the air, he hurled the huge mass through the air as if it had been a feather. Seized with a perfect fury, he slung trunk after trunk upon the wagon; the pile melted like a platter of beefsteaks before an Indian chief; the atmosphere was perfectly black with carpet-sacks, and not less than three portmanteaus were in the air at once. But the effect was too much for him, and as the last trunk was landed with such force that it burst asunder in mid air, and gushed forth socks, collar boxes, shirts, petticoats, hair brushes, and things, as if a bombshell had exploded in a hosiery shop, he fell fainting to the sidewalk. They

SPRINKLED HIM WITH WATER,

forced whiskey down his throat, and did all that lay in human power to bring him to, but vainly. At last, when every expedient had failed, one slammed a trunk down at his ear and bellowed, "Denver!" The fainting man awoke, shouted, "Show me your ticket," and was borne away by his faithful friends who shed tears of joy at his recovery.

Extraordinary Suicide.

From the Waukegan (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 17.

Many of our readers have been acquainted with a young man named Henry Stickney, who has for some years past been a resident of this county, and a part of the time of this city. This unfortunate young man had, at intervals since 1867, shown symptoms of insanity, but until recently has been in a condition to care for himself, and hopes have been entertained of his ultimate recovery. During the absence of Mr. Searls at the West last summer, Mr. Stickney took charge of that gentleman's stock, to his entire satisfaction as we understand. A few months since, acting under the advice of friends who hoped that a change of scene would be of advantage to him, he was induced to take a trip to Kansas. But the desired effect was not produced, and his friends thought his speedy return advisable, and accordingly one of their number started to accompany him back to this place. In the proceeding [illegible], and while the train on which they had taken passage was near Atchison, Stickney made a rush from his seat, and, before he could be prevented, jumped from the car. The train was at the time running rapidly on a downgrade, and had proceeded a considerable distance before it could be stopped. On returning to the spot where the supposed fatal leap had taken place, no trace of the man could be found, but after a brief search his lifeless remains were discovered lying face downward in a shallow creek where he had deliberately flung himself after failing to be killed by his terrible leap from the train. All efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing, and his remains were interred at Carson City.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s; spring, 11s 4d@11s 8d; white, 11s 10d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 48s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—2:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 22—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £4,000. Consols—Money and account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 92¼; bonds of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9¾@10d; Orleans, 10¼. Sales 12,000 bales, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s. Cheese, 59s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 38s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,130 making the total supply for the week thus far 8,296, or 488 cars, against 375 last week. The market exhibited a better feeling to-day, yesterday's prices ruling. Had there been desirable stock to supply the demand, an active trade would have followed. But few good cattle offering. About 1,000 dropped off. Sales—482 Illinois steers, av 1,016@1,345 lbs, at $4.75@6.67½; 60 Iowa, av 1,167 lbs, at $5.62½; 176 Texas, av 1,235 lbs, at $4.75; 21 Ohio, av 924 lbs, at $5.00; 19 Ohio, av 1,040 lbs, at $5.00; 38 Michigan, av 1,165@1,197 lbs, at $4.50@5.25; 19 Michigan stockers, av 927 lbs, at $4.00; 15 Missouri steers, av 1,340 lbs, at $6.37½; 19 Canada, av 1,105 lbs, at $4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,400, making the total for the week thus far 14,000, against 11,600 last week. Market heavy. Canada lambs, $7.00@7.50; Canada sheep, $4.00; Western sheep $4.50@4.50. Sales—319 Canada lambs, 60 to 73 lbs, at $6.00@7; 855 Michigan sheep, 79 to 89 lbs, at $4.50@5.25; 211 Ohio sheep, 88 lbs, at $4.37½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,600, making the supply for the week thus far 10,900, against 8,500 last week. Market a little weaker, although good hogs would command the highest figures paid yesterday—quoted at $4.45@5.25. Sales—102 Indiana hogs, 180 lbs, at $4.90; 66 Ohio hogs, 170 lbs, at $4.90; 32 Ohio do, 33 lbs, at $5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—BEEVES—Today 1,850, after 1,600 yesterday. This makes 9,300 since Saturday, against 7,600 last week. The beat of term continues. Cattle generally thin. Market dull. Prices about ½c lower, or 7½@8c for Texans; 11@12c for poor fair natives, and 13c for prime. A few head at 13½c. Six cars Texans, fair, 6½ cwt, $6.00; 7 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 12½@13c; 3 cars poor Texans, 6¼ cwt, 7½@8c; 6 cars ordinary Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11½c. Many cattle unsold.

SHEEP—5,400 to-day, making 16,200 since Saturday, against 20,000 last week. Sheep rather quicker at 5@6c; a few prime lots at 6½c. Lambs doing better, selling at 7@9½c; 2 cars State, 64 lbs, going at 9½; 1 car 86 lbs Ohio sheep, 6c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 62 lbs at 8½.

HOGS—5,200 to-day, making 23,500 since Saturday, against 21,600 last week. Live worth 4¾@5c, and dressed 6¼@6¾c; light, 6½c. Sales of live: 3 cars State, 260 lbs, 5½c; 1 car Ohio, 190 lbs, 5¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The transactions for the day in most classes of domestic fabrics have been on a more liberal scale, and the market generally is assuming more activity. Standard sheetings are still held by agents at former quotations, but sales are made on the street, through brokers, at a slight concession. Medium grades continue in fair request at asking rates. Bleached grades are in better demand, and some fair transactions are reported for the day. In cotton drills a little more activity has been developed, but sales are unimportant. Cotton flannels are doing better, but sales are light, and they still lack animation. Wool flannels more active, but domestics are without much inquiry. Ticks, stripes, and checks in better request, and this market is improving in demand. Prints continue active at current rates. Woolens dull, and without any special feature.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 22.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy. Best, 6½ to 6½c; stockers, 3 to 3½c. Prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair. Best, $5.50 to $5.60; medium $5.00 to $5.10; common, $4.00 to $4.25. Prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.10 to $5.25; Yorkers, $4.80 to $4.66. Prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@6.15; common to good extra, $6.40@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.60; white wheat extra, $7.65@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand and higher; receipts, 15,000 bu; Northwestern prime offset, $1.50; good to choice $1.53@1.54; poor new winter red Western, $1.45@1.50; common white Western, $1.50; prime new white Kentucky, $1.55. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 174,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; sail do, 61@61½c; Western, 63c. Oats a shade easier; receipts, 87,000 bu; Western, 42@44c; Ohio, 45@50c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western 23@24c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@18c. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 52@52½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $14.10@14.25; prime mess $12.00@12.50. Beef unchanged; middles firm; short clear, December to February, 7½c; bellies 7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—92½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak and tending lower. Wheat—No. 2 red winter nominally $1.56. Corn dull; low mixed, 58c. Oats better; New York State, 33c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.50, delivered; No. 2 red winter, $1.60@1.65, the latter delivered. Corn dull; No. 2, 35c. Oats dull and lower. No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 59c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.50@14.75. Lard unchanged. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 11c; clear sides, 11½c.

HOGS—Steady at 4@5c.

CATTLE—3@6½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1.70; No. 1 do $1.63½@1.65; amber Michigan, $1.59½; No. 2 red, $1.58; No. 3 do, $1.50. Corn steady; high mixed, 44½@45c; low mixed, 43½@44c; white, 48c. Oats steady; No. 1, old, 33c; No. 2, 28½@29c; Michigan 29½c; rejected 24@24½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 4½@5c; Oswego, 10¼@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats easier; St. Louis, 38@40c; Galena, 43c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer; choice tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 11¼@11½c. Pork held higher. Others unchanged.

STERLING—11½@12¼; sight, ¾ premium.

GOLD—114.

COTTON—Slight improvement; sales 200 bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19¼@19½c; receipts, 62 bales; stock, 8,841 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak at $6.50@9.25. Cornmeal flat at $2.80. Corn quiet and weak at 56@58c. Oats dull and drooping at 35@36c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime mixed, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; superfine, $5.25@5.50; extras, $5.75@6.25. Wheat market demoralized; red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.60. Corn steady; yellow, 63c; mixed, 61c. Oats steady; new white, 41@43c; old, 46@49c.

WHISKEY—91@94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Wheat in light demand; spring, weak. Corn in fair demand and a shade lower; held firm at 50c. Oats in light request. Canal freights unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, but lower; choice white, $1.70@1.75; fair to prime, $1.65@1.75. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40c; white, 40@42c. Rye firm; 75@80c. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong, with an advancing tendency. Mess pork, $15.00; bulk shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9¾c; clear rib, 9¾@10c; bacon shoulders, 8¼@8½c; sides, 10½@11½c; clear rib, 10¼@11c; sugar cured hams, 17@18c; lard, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—93@93½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn dull at 58c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping. Grain steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand but holders firm; city, $14.00; regular, $13.75@14.00. Lard—In fair demand and firm; kettle held at 9½c; summer, 8½@9c. Meats less active but very firm at 7@9½@11c. Bacon in good demand at full prices for sides; shoulders quiet at 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 11c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@5.35.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.14. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 37½c. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 26½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 54c. Barley steady; No. 2, 63c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.72; No. 1, $1.62@1.63½; amber, $1.59½. Corn steady at 46½@47c. Oats quiet at 34c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—PASSED UP—Propellers Fountain City, Pacific, Araxes, Java, Blanchard; barks Vanderbilt, John Breeden; schooners Ironsides, Seabird, Antelope, Nevada, Kate Kelly, John Wilson, H. C. Potter, E. Gerlach, Twin Sisters.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Westford; bark J. H. Masten; schooners Sacco, Skylark, Evaline, Bates.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Christina Nillson, Jane Bell; schooners Oneida, Stafford, Montblanc, Emma Mayers, Donaldson, White Cloud, Montana, Southwest, Frank Perew, Delaware, Flying Mist, John Grew.

PASSED UP—Propellers Merchant, Japan, Wetmore and barges; schooner King Sisters.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Gasconade, light, from St. Louis, having dropped four ice barges at Chillicothe and three at Henry; canal-boat Burr Oak, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Gasconade, light, for Henry. Three feet of water reported on Kickapoo. A scarcity of boats to move corn is reported below.

CANAL—Passed In—Burr Oak, from Peru, and Cataract, from LaSalle, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Nothing. The repairing of Lock 12, which has caused a suspension of boating nearly a day, was completed to-day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a pure botanical medicine in which the finest antiseptics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skilfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and in fact to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Extraordinary Announcement!

COMMENCING Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27, And continuing during the week.

$1,200 IN GREENBACKS GIVEN AWAY

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

RETURN OF THE

ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE

Who created such intense excitement at this establishment during their previous visits.

RETURN TO POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE only .... 50 cents.
FAMILY CIRCLE only .... 25 cents.
No Reserved Seats this week.

NOTICE.—Each Ticket sold is numbered with duplicate number on coupon attached, to be torn off by the purchaser on entering the door and given to the ticket taker and placed in a box provided for the reception of the same. NOTICE that each 50 or 25 cent ticket has fifteen chances in the $200 donation. Every Ticket is a drawing number.

Recollect, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 27, the first $200 of the $1,200 will be Given Away.

Remember, $200 given away every night, and $100 at each of the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

WHY WE GIVE AWAY MONEY.

It is the cheapest way of advertising. No one can succeed without advertising, and this has been found to be the best and most effective plan.

The money will be distributed among the audience in the following manner:

1st Drawn Ticket	....	$5.00
2d " "		5.00
3d " "		5.00
4th " "		5.00
5th " "		5.00
6th " "		10.00
7th " "		10.00
8th " "		10.00
9th " "		10.00
10th " "		10.00
11th " "		15.00
12th " "		20.00
13th " "		25.00
14th " "		50.00
15th " "		10.00
Total	....	$200.00

Remember, this particular Troupe of JAPANESE are by far superior to anything of the kind that has ever appeared in this country. The stage is to be erected especially for this occasion, which will render the performance doubly attractive, while the ring will be filled with chairs.

Remember, the price of admission will be—Dress Circle only 50 cts; Family Circle only 25 cts.

Also, bear in mind that a Family Circle Ticket entitles you to an equal privilege in the distribution of the money.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

Grand Exposition of the Amusements of all Nations.

FORTY STAR PERFORMERS. A new sensation for Chicago: Misses Ella Chapman, Martha Wren, Carrie Avery, Watson Sisters, Maggie Grey; Messrs. Jas. Collins, D. L. Morris, Bobby Newcomb, Leslie Bros., Harry Richmond, S. S. Ormy, Harry Guion, Frank B. Nelson, Signor Capola, and the French Twin Sisters.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, sixteen beautiful coryphees, and the Star Premier Danseuse, Miss Betty Remmelsburg, assisted by Miss Sophia Remmelsburg and Miss Susie Summerfield.

A GRAND OLIO BILL, embracing Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian, German, Irish, and Yankee sketches, character songs and dances, operatic interludes. The whole to conclude with a burlesque entitled "FORTY THIEVES."

Admission—Evening, 25, 50, and 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Matinees, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

For the week commencing MONDAY, Aug. 19, positively last six nights of

Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus.

First appearance of the Monkey Equestrian *DON PEDRO.*

New Acts! New Features! New Artists!

Entire change of programme.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED WITH THE SENSATION HIT OF THE

PALACE OF TRUTH.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Next week—Miss AUGUSTA DARGON.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

47 Production of the sterling drama of everyday life "ARTICLE 47." 47

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The grand chandelier is lighted by electricity at 7:45 precisely, when the performance commences, and all wishing to understand and enjoy this play should SEE THE FIRST ACT.

THE FIRST ANNUAL

Basket Picnic

OF *D. C. CREGIER LODGE,* No. 643, A. F. and A. M.,

Will be held Saturday, Aug. 24, At Desplaines.

There will be a Sack Race, Cricket Match, and other games, with prizes for the winners.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

The members of this Lodge are determined that this, their first annual picnic, shall be a SUCCESS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Cars leave Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie sts, at 8:30 a. m., stopping at city limits crossing. Tickets, One Dollar; children under 12 years, free. Can be had of JOHN VAN'T WOUD, W. M., Room 1 Masonic Building, of the members of the Lodge, and at the train.

DEXTER PARK.

GREAT TWO-MILE MATCH RACE, $500.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 3 P. M.
Owner's b m Ellen Davis.
Owner's s g Telegraph.
State-st horse cars, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne dummy run to track.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

I shall offer this day a large stock of the latest styles of Crossley's Tapestry Brussels Carpeting. All persons desiring to furnish with the best in the market, at low prices, will be paid by calling and examining my stock. It is a pleasure to show the goods.

All South Side omnibuses stop corner Washington-st., which is only a few steps south of my Store.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF FRANKLIN PLANING MILL.

In consequence of closing out our business, we offer for sale at great bargains, all our Wood Working Machinery, consisting of the following:
Lester Flooring Machine;
Smith's Planer;
Weatherboard Splitter;
Re-Sawer, Vertical;
Boring Machine for Blinds;
Blind Slat Tapper;
Frizzer, with Counter Shafting;
Three Edgers;
Panel Raiser and Groover;
Two Cross-cut Saws;
Universal Wood Worker;
Molding Bitts, 300 Patterns;
Large Grindstones;
Dust Blower, Sturdevant's Patent;

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.
W. H. CAMERON & CO.,
Southeast cor. Sixth and Headley sts., Cincinnati.

REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY

For Sale on Easy Terms.

1 acre, good house and barn.
5 acre lots, near station; spring and fruit.
10 acres, with good house.
5 acres, with improvements, cheap for cash.
20 acres, one-half mile from station.
20 acres good land, heavy timber.
20 acres gravel land, near railroad track.
Prospect Park 22 miles (or 55 minutes) distance from Wells-st. Depot, on Galena Railway, near Danby Station.
BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans, 154 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

AUCTION SALES.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

Auctioneers for the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND Real Estate,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison sts.

TEA SALE,

AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
Friday Morning, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock,
30 chests Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Oolongs, and Japans, choice and extra.
ALSO,
30 doz. Scythes, 10 doz. Hayforks.
25 double-barrel Guns, to pay advanced charges.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,
At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
On Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9 o'clock.
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE AND Second-hand Household Goods.
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, new and used Carpets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HANDSOME GAS FIXTURES,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
On Saturday, Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SECOND GRAND SALE BY ELISON & FOSTER,
AT THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOMS,
Nos. 85 & 87 Market-st.
Next door north of Field, Leiter & Co.,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, at 9½ o'clock
Large and Attractive Sale of New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Hardware, Stoves, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF Suburban Real Estate, AT AUCTION,

In Lots and 5-acre Blocks, situate near the Boulevards and South Parks, at the Real Estate Salesrooms of T. S. Fitch & Co., 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 2 p. m. Particulars in Sunday's papers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A RICH ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR & CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Sideboards, Extension Tables, Book Cases, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Chairs and Rockers of every description, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Show Cases, Office Desks, Mirrors, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Consignments of Furniture,
OF ALL GRADES FOR PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Continuation Sale of Imported

Wines and Liquors

AT AUCTION,

Friday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2½ o'clock, at 336 Wabash-av., the balance of stock, comprising in part Sherry and Port Wines, Brandy, Gin, Porter, etc., etc., left unsold from sale of 17th inst.; which will be sold as above. For attention of the trade and others is particularly called to this sale. Samples can be seen at our office. Terms cash.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Agents, 336 Wabash-av.

By J. H. PIKE & Co.,
751 West Lake-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 7 p. m., furniture and general household goods, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; carpets, stoves, crockery, lounges, spring beds, mattresses, etc. Sale without reserve. Goods must be removed within 24 hours. J. H. PIKE & Co., General Merchandise and Furniture Auctioneers, 751 West Lake-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall sixty feet has been appropriated to choice models in casts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Edgeworth School,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal,
No. 673 Wabash-av., Chicago.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. The School opens Sept. 16. For circulars, containing numerous references, apply at the Bookstores and to the Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

ELI PERKINS' GREAT BOOK OF SATIRE, STATISTICS, SENTIMENT, AND RACY FUN, entitled

SARATOGA IN 1901.

Elegantly Illustrated by over 200 spirited Pictures drawn by Arthur Lumley.

1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price, $2.00.

"Here is more genuine fun for the money than the public often get."

"The author of this book has surpassed all contemporaneous letter writers in waggery, fun, invention, and sensational effect. He has made a national reputation," so says the Richmond Whig.

Recent Publications:

Ought We to Visit Her?	$1.00
Lady Judith	1.25
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Either of the above sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL

A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

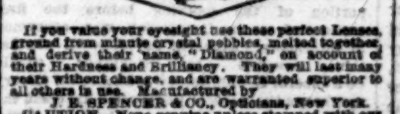
These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,

Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 11 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 378, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, and 412, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary C. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of seven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $22,924, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties therein conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 5, containing 666 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 807, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 519 and 611, containing together, 220 83-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.
July 15, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 150 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 65 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 50 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all purposes, wishing to see them. Pictures of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at the office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

OPENING.

R. Janssen will open his European Hotel, 74 Sangamon st., southeast corner Madison, on Saturday, on which occasion he will serve a fine free lunch. All are invited.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

Have opened their NEW STORE.
118 & 120 State-st., near Madison.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park,
B. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Friday Morning, August 23, 1872.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our New Store,
125 & 127 Market-st.
(Between Madison and Monroe),
Where we are prepared to show our customers and the Trade generally a full line of
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Buckskin Goods, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTED.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices [illegible] Briggs House, and at Depots.

Trains listed (Leave / Arrive): Mail and Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Downer's Grove Accommod'n; Riverside and Hinsdale. [times illegible]
* Mondays excepted. † Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) New Short Route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

Trains listed: St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division); Joliet & Dwight Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.; Jefferson City Express; Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Express. [times illegible]
* Except Sunday. † Except Saturday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily except Monday via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Trains listed: St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods; do (several). [times illegible]
* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Trains listed: Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express. [times illegible]
† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. * Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Trains listed: Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

Trains listed: Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express; South Chicago Accommodation; Elkhart Accommodation. [times illegible]
* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. Out freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Trains listed: Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne; Danville Accommodation. [times illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains listed: Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]
† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Trains listed: Mail (via main and air line); Day Express; Jackson Accommodation (daily); Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express. FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. Mail; Night Express. FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. Night Express. GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS. Grand Trunk Day Express; Grand Trunk Night Express. [times illegible]
† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Aug. 28	Algeria	[illegible]
China	Sept. 4	Parthia	[illegible]
Russia	Sept. 11	Scotia	Sept. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates, on view and [illegible].

Steerage Passage, [illegible]. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for freight direct to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [illegible] South Clark-st.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. Apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hinckley & Holt was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August. The business will remain in the hands of C. Hinckley, who will settle all accounts of the firm.
C. HINCKLEY,
A. J. HOLT.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

...to inform our customers ...again at our old corner, ...Lake-st., corner Wabash ...new store is larger and ...modious than the old one, ...with the largest and best ...ots and Shoes ever offered ...e Trade.

...T, BASSETT & HILLS.

...e continue to manufacture ...ted Goods.

REMOVAL.

...removed to our New Store, 127 Market-st ...en Madison and Monroe), ...re prepared to show our customers ...Trade generally a full line of

...CAPS, FURS, ...skin Goods, &c., ...the very lowest prices.

...WILLIAMS, ...ER & OLMSTED.

...T AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN ...AND NUT WORKS.

...M. DAYTON, ...cond st, Cincinnati, O.

...Bolts, ...ng Bolts, ...Bar Bolts, ...rriage Bolts, ...Fire Bolts, ...Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

...ROAD TIME-TABLE.

...and Departure of Trains.

...ER ARRANGEMENT.

Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

...nois Central Railroad.

...& Northwestern Railroad.

Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

...ore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

...Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

...gh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

...n Central and Great Western Railroads.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

...ARD MAIL LINE ...BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT ...ribune Office, ...5 South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The local money market continues active, the most surprising theory about it being the sudden drain upon bank funds, where all was a stagnant plethora scarcely more than a week ago. The large demand is chiefly from the country, where money is still wanted to move the crops. The collapse of the corner in wheat has caused a slight reduction in this demand, but the movement in that direction is much larger than was expected. The farmer and the country grain buyer evidently want to send in their grain, and obtain for it the best price they can. The demand for money on the part of local operators is also on the increase. Grain-shippers want accommodation, which is all the more freely rendered, as prices are now down to a point where the banker can make advances with a reasonable prospect of obtaining his capital without ruin to the venture. The usual run of mercantile borrowers are also applicants for loans to a fair extent.

The movement of currency to the country is estimated to have exceeded $3,000,000 for the last ten days. This is simply enormous, and shows better than any other one thing could show, the magnitude of the preparations that were being made to fill up the corner on wheat. It must have been a huge corner indeed that would not have been filled up to overflowing before Sept. 1st.

The unexpectedly large demand for money has induced very large orders on New York for currency; but it has also resulted in a very unusual weakening in Eastern exchange in this market. It can be shipped either for about 80c per $1,000, but rather than wait the three days required to send it here, they have freely sold New York exchange, to-day, at $1.00a1.25 per $1,000 discount. Counter rates were quoted at par, and purchases at $1.50 per $1,000.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	116½	117½
5-20s of '62	114¼	115
5-20s of '64	114½	115½
5-20s of '65	115	115½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113½	114
5-20s of '67 January and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68 January and July	114	114½
10-40s	110	110½
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	ex int 113
United States Currency 6s	112½	113
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern exchange	1-10 par.	1-10 prem
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	108½@109½	
Gold exchange	114½@114¼	
Gold and gold coupons	113½	
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	142
80s not war 1812	92	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	175@180	

Revenue stamps 3 per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

The import entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week past, were $10,709,129, against $7,168,065 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $4,976,118, against $3,989,636 same week in 1871. The exports of gold and silver, $583,168, against $647,340 same week in 1871. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,732,590.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise, at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, since January 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House:

January	$35,637,774	July 13	6,362,499
February	37,915,159	July 20	7,231,272
March	36,927,670	July 27	8,546,341
April	40,390,319	August 3	7,318,540
May	42,463,417	August 10	9,250,658
June	35,609,828	August 17	10,139,109
July 6	6,085,229		
Total since Jan. 1			$287,246,698
Same time last year			248,284,315
Increase since last year			$38,961,323

The currency value of exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign goods re-exported from New York, since January 1, is as follows:

January	$18,961,504	July 10	3,961,813
February	17,916,159	July 17	4,903,437
March	16,589,919	July 24	4,274,945
April	17,090,784	July 31	4,052,322
May	25,950,247	August 7	5,279,242
June	20,091,461	August 14	4,976,118
July 3	4,472,957		
Total since Jan. 1			$158,800,925
Same time last year			166,050,262
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,549,437
Gold, August 12, 1872			115¼ per cent
Gold, August 19, 1871			113¼ per cent

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Money decidedly firmer, opening at 6@6c; towards the close there was an advance to 7c, with some transaction at gold interest. Sterling heavy and lower, with actual business at 8¼c. Gold lower, touched 14½ and closed at 13½@13¾. Loans opened at 1-32@2-64 @ ½ per cent for carrying. Clearings, $55,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $163,000. Government awards, $1,500,000 at $1.11@114.63. Governments dull but closed up firmer. State bonds dull and steady. Erie has again been the chief feature of the stock market; opened at 52½, fell to 51½, rallied to 53, fell to 40½, and closed at 50¼@51. Business very large at various fluctuations. The continued improvement in Erie is attributed to the new syndicate under the auspices of Messrs. Bischoffsheim & McHenry, and others. Panama strong; advanced to 130. The balance of the market fluctuated from ¼ to ½. At the close the market was steady.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	117	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	115¼	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	112½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	112

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Old Virginias	45
New Tennessees	75	Old N. Carolinas	33½
Old Tennessees	75	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. P. prefer'd	75½
W. U. Tel	72½	Wabash	74½
Quicksilver	40¼	Wabash preferred	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	73	Terre Haute pref'd	50
U. S. Ex	80½	C. & A. (ex div)	112
Pacific Mail	77½	C. & A. preferred	112
N. Y. Central	97¼	O. & M.	43½
Erie	50¼	C. C. & C.	93
Erie preferred	75	C. B. & Q.	128
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	34¼
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	132½
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific stocks	35½
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific bonds	88½
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lack & West'n	108
N. J. Central	106½	B. H. & Erie	7½
St. Paul	55½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Aug. 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 44, in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $450.

Hurlbut st, near Sigel st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $1,100.

North Dearborn st, n of Goethe st, e f, 24½x158½ ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $5,625.

Lot 12, with building, in Starr's n e ¼ Block 5, of W ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 44, in Block 2, in Walker and Weston's Block 4, of n e ¼ sec 31, 39, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 13, in Lewis' Block 56, in School Section Addition, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,303.

Lot 39 in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,250.

Harrison st, n w cor Loomis st, s f, 24 ft to alley, Aug. 1; consideration, $9,800.

The premises No. 83 Ashland av, dated March ...; consideration, $20,000.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $1,800.

...Lot 12, in Block 139, in School Section Addition, dated Aug 1; consideration, $29,000.

...feet s of ... south of Catherine st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $700.

West Madison st, 100 ft west of Sheldon st, s f, ... ft to alley, dated Dec. 11, 1871; consideration, $....

Lot ..., in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $575.

Bloomingdale Road, east of Edgar st, s f, 24 ft ..., dated Aug. 21; consideration, $....

Third st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $700.

...Lots 115 and 117, Butterfield's Add, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $475.

Lots 3 and 4 in Block 10, in Morton's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $....

...e ½ of se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13 (10 acres), dated July 19; consideration, $1,600.

North Clark st, n of Chicago av, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $16,000.

West Madison st, w of and near Oakley st, s f, ... ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 12, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $....

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 2, of Harrison's Addition, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,350.

... Lot 12, in Block 133, in School Section Addition, dated Aug 1; consideration, $26,000.

... st, e of Halsted st, s f, 23 ft to alley, with building, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $....

Wabash av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, 24 ft to alley, dated June 14; consideration, $....

Wabash av, between Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, ... ft to alley, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $....

Lot ... of McCally's Lots 2 and 3, in Block 2, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $....

Emerald av, e of Thirty-first st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug 20; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

... Lot 1 in Von Holler's subdivision ... Lots 37 and 38, of Pine Grove, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $3,280.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 4, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, ..., dated Aug 3; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-eighth st, s e and s w corner of Desplaines ..., entire Blocks, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $....

Lots 46 and 47 and n ½ 48, in Block 5, Rosedale, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,350.

... in Block 5, same, dated Aug 20; consideration, $....

... Lot 41 and n ½ Lot 42, in Block 5, of same, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $1,350.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug 22—The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—Schrs Paige, Mockingbird, Crawford, San Jacinto, and E. Corning, wheat at 9c; schrs Hemisphere and Swallow, wheat 10c; schr Lucy J. Clark, wheat at 10½c; schrs S. V. R. Watson and Moutauk, corn at 9c or 9½c; wheat at 10c; schr Penelope (yesterday), corn at 9c. To Oswego—Schr S. T. Atwater, corn at 15c; schr T. S. Mott, wheat on p. t. To Kingston—Schr Pandora, wheat at 16c. To Sarnia—Prop City of Toledo, corn, through rate. To Montreal—Prop Ocean, corn on p. t.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Grain freights are unchanged, and rates remain nominal at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13½@14c to Oswego. The following charters are reported: Schr Havana, wheat to Kingston at 14½c; prop Canisteo, oats to Buffalo at through rate.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Rates firm on a basis of $1.00 per ton on coal to Chicago. Vessels scarce. The following is the only charter reported: Propeller Toledo, 1,500 brls salt at 20c per brl, f o b, to Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—Grain freights quiet and steady; to Oswego, 10@11c on corn and wheat by sail; 11@ on corn to Kingston by sail; to Buffalo, a shade lower at 5@6c on corn and wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—There is an active demand for vessels, both for coarse and grain freights. At the Board yesterday, 11½c was bid for vessels for wheat to Oswego.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour	1,982	4,300	1,093	3,177
Wheat, bu	201,165	65,098	131,364	88,813
Corn, bu	186,340	160,285	199,183	252,087
Oats, bu	94,780	96,434	90,236	70,169
Rye, bu	5,674	12,915		
Barley, bu	5,608	22,875	2,491	8,251
Grass seed, lbs	34,200	153,160	4,210	175,739
Flax seed, lbs	263,608	220,980		
Broom corn, lbs	16,880	55,000	21,000	20,480
Cured meats, lbs	29,400		121,000	320,880
Beef, brls			98	
Pork, brls	570		52	
Lard, lbs	2,180	2,270		103,700
Tallow, lbs	10,170	2,586		25,780
Butter, lbs	47,694	67,350		20,900
Live hogs, No	14,429	9,698	8,620	4,828
Cattle, No	2,539	1,454	1,234	671
Sheep, No	701	686		443
Hides, lbs	186,784	84,490	58,200	51,669
Highwines, brls	487	200	268	510
Wool, lbs	120,206	52,250	57,177	15,470
Potatoes, bu	1,319	1,043	162	
Lumber, m	4,318	4,991	1,993	2,499
Shingles, m	2,370	1,127	2,842	1,762
Lath, m	421	320	246	431
Salt, brls	2,000	1,700	1,041	1,445

Withdrawn yesterday from store for city consumption: 2,758 bu wheat; 440 bu corn; 6,399 bu oats; 146 bu rye; 180 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 600 cars wheat; 806 cars corn; 87 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (1,521 cars), or 586,000 bu.

As we have stated in previous issues, the chief loss in the late wheat corner falls on the country, as distinguished from the city. The farmers, as a class, do not lose directly, though the higher price they are able to realize on a small portion of their produce during the short-lived excitement of a corner is dearly paid for afterwards, in the season of depression that is sure to follow the collapse. But the men who suffer most are those who buy from the farmers, at the country stations, and make it up into car loads to ship to the city. These men had bought large quantities of wheat, which they had sold in Chicago to arrive, at a price which would have paid them only a fair profit on the transaction had it been consummated. The breaking of the corner has entailed on these men a loss of 30a40c per bu, and swept away in a moment from hundreds of these men the accumulations of years of patient trading, during which many of them had never made what is usually understood as a speculative trade, though they were often short sellers. They sold short (to arrive), but the grain thus sold was already theirs, either by actual purchase or by promise, and they only acted the part of prudent men in selling at the time of purchase, and thus avoiding the risk of a fall in prices before the grain could be placed in the elevator bins of this city.

In this city the great trouble is, that the operation of a corner, whether successful or not, while it may cause a flurry of activity in the movement of produce, is really a serious hindrance to legitimate business. It has been said that there is scarcely a man on the Board who was not interested more or less in the wheat corner of this month. It is true, if we speak of general interest; but far from true if by the statement it is intended to convey the impression that nearly every one had money at stake. On the contrary, there are scores of operators who had refused absolutely to either buy or sell wheat even on commission during this month. They looked upon the market as an artificial one, and likely to be swayed up or down at any moment more than the 10 per cent of margin which their would-be customers wished to deposit as security. Of course, there was danger to them in such a move, either way, and they did not care to stand in the gap. Hence, they stood idle, watching the progress of events, and waiting for the flood to pass by. In some cases these gentlemen have lost clients by their conservatism, the parties applying to them having employed other commission men to take risks in the corner. The legitimate business of the Board of Trade has really been injured to a great extent in this and kindred ways, by every corner that has been run in this city, including the pork corner now in progress.

We admit that all these considerations are not very strong arguments, when pitted against that inherent selfishness that leads so many men to try to take advantage of their fellows, without regard to the suffering that may ensue. But, when it is remembered that the earth collides with a comet about as often as a corner nets a profit to the men who engineer it, one would think that a man of ordinary business knowledge would pause a great while before attempting a corner in produce. Those who touch corners are almost invariably losers. B. P. Hutchinson, who was formerly a gigantic corner man, long since announced that he would have nothing more to do with them, as they are too risky, and he has kept his word. D. C. Scranton, who has been badly beaten in the recent corner, though only trading back and forth in his usual way, has similarly avoided trading during a corner in the past; and only acted in this case against his better judgment because he could not believe it possible that J. B. Lyon should fail. The testimony of these two men, among the oldest and wisest of our operators on 'Change, backed as it is by the experience of very many of our most solid operators, ought to be an overwhelming argument against the policy of attempting corners in produce, even if there should be no legislation to prevent the suicidal course. The man who attempts it is little better off than the Malay who runs a muck through the streets,—he may kill off several people in his mad career, but infallibly meets his own quietus before long.

Some little excitement occurred on 'Change, to-day, owing to the rumor that John B. Lyon had refused to sign margin checks, so that the money deposited as margins on the corner could be paid over to the shorts thus secured. It was rumored, further, that his reason for so doing was his wish that those moneys should go into the general fund from which should be paid the percentage to the parties who have lost by the failure of his firm. Of course such a plea, if it were made, would be perfectly absurd. We suppose there is no doubt that the Treasurer of the Board of Trade can sign those checks if John B. Lyon will not, as there is certainly no phase of the law, either common or uncommon, that would prevent those moneys from being paid over to the parties for whose security they were deposited.

The really awkward point in this discussion is the supposition that Lyon is seeking to evade the payment of all or a portion of his obligations. There is little doubt that he has retired from the wheat corner with a net profit of about $1,000,000, but then it is remembered that he lost heavily on the wheat corner of June last, and that he has also lost a great deal of money on his voluminous corn shipments of the present summer. It may be that the wheat corner was resorted to as a desperate game, in which it was "neck or nothing." If this should prove to have been the case, then the chances will grow "small by degrees and beautifully less" every time that they are canvassed.

The most important point in the news of to-day is the fact that a circular is being signed by our bankers, and a large number of other leading business men, calling upon the grain warehousemen of this city to agree that they will deliver no more grain on orders to ship till the receipts therefor have been cancelled by the Grain Registrar. It is understood that all the elevator firms have already signified their willingness to accede to this arrangement. This is a most important step towards establishing popular confidence in the validity of warehouse receipts. Such a thing as over issue of receipts is impossible now, though the fact has been sapiently charged by some of the Eastern papers. What is wanted is that the receipts shall be retired from the market at the time the grain is shipped out.

The name of D. J. Lake was given in our columns this morning as one who failed to respond. We understand that Mr. Lake simply refused to put up additional margins when called upon; otherwise he is all right, and conducting business as usual.

Underwood & Co, were paying in full to-day, and have ample means to continue business.

Mr. Baxter, of the recent firm of Webster & Baxter, is much annoyed by the idea that he is a member of the firm of Meyer, Baxter & Co. He sustained no loss by the corner.

THE MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were again moderately active to-day, but with a downward tendency, owing to considerable pressure to sell, both of fresh receipts, and on the part of speculative holders. The receipts continue large, and the shipments are relatively light, but the shipping movement is healthier than for a long time past. Grocers generally reported the market quiet, there being only a light local demand, while orders from the country trade were mostly confined to supplying current wants, and made a rather small aggregate. Prices underwent no quotable change, ruling steady and comparatively firm for most articles in the list. The exceptions were syrups and refined sugars, both of which were selling at a slight concession from the quotations. Some little improvement was noticeable in the demand for dry goods, but the market was by no means active, and prices were unimproved. The butter and cheese markets were quiet and comparatively steady. Coal remains firm as previously quoted, or at $9.00 for Erie; $9.50 for Lackawanna, and at $10.00a11.00 for Lehigh. Fish were in better request, and prices were quoted firm for all descriptions except white fish and trout. Dried fruits met with a good demand at the quoted prices. Hay was unchanged. Hides and leather were fairly active and firm. In the market for lumber at the yards a large amount of trading was done, and for first and second clear flooring, wagon box boards, common boards, and fencing, prices were relatively higher. Dry lumber is very scarce, and dealers are not disposed to effect sales at present prices, from the fact that Saginaw parties still continue to ship to Albany, Buffalo, and other Eastern points. To-day, rates of freight from Saginaw to Chicago were quoted at $5.75a6.00 per 1,000 feet, with an upward tendency. Thus far this season the receipts of choice grades of lumber have been exceedingly limited, and the few cargoes that have reached our harbor were immediately placed on the yard docks,—thus leaving the bulk of medium and coarse offerings to be disposed of upon the open market. A sawed shingles on track are arriving slowly, and, under an improved inquiry, a much firmer prevails,—a few holders effecting sales at as high as $3.35 per 1,000 for A brands. No. 1 dull and nominal. Few new features were developed in the metal, tinner's stock, and iron markets. Trade was active in each, and for sheet zinc and wire, quotations ruled a trifle firmer. Naval stores were less active, but steady, and the market for nails ruled active, with sales upon the basis of $6.00 rates—a discount of 12 1-2c per keg being made to regular or cash customers. Building materials continue in large demand at unchanged figures. Cooperage is improving slowly in demand, and the markets for beans, broom corn and potatoes continue quiet. Poultry was fairly active and steady. The movement in wool was larger than for several days back. As yet, there are few Eastern buyers in the market but in view of the fact that the receipts are not heavy, a steady, firm feeling prevails. Salt was active, and railroad freights were steady.

Highwines were rather more active, but declined 1-2a3-4c in sympathy with a weakening in the New York market. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89 1-2c, and 100 brls at 89 1-4c. The market closed at 89 1-4c bid, and 89 1-2c asked.

Lake freights were active, and strong, owing to a greater competition on the part of shippers. The big decline in wheat, and the lesser one in corn, have brought out numerous orders from Eastern parties, and induced several local shippers to take hold who have been shut out by the one-man power that has controlled the shipping movement here so long. This brought out a more active competition for vessels, and enabled carriers to dictate terms which they could hardly do so long as the market was in the hands of one firm. An advance of 1-2c was effected early, and the market closed still firmer, in sympathy with an advance in lumber freights, at 10 1-4c asked for wheat, 9 1-2c asked for corn, and 6c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was quoted at 15c; wheat to Kingston, 16 1-2c. Through rates to Portland and Boston were 24c on corn. A total of 19 charters was reported, which will carry out 105,000 bu wheat, and 286,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet, but stronger, except on lard, which was more active at the reduced quotations made yesterday. Mess pork was held off the market till near the close, when a couple of sales were made at an advance of 40a50c per brl. Besides the fact that the clique now controlling the stock of pork here are believed to be strong enough to take care of it, there is a feeling of confidence on the part of other dealers, which grows out of the general situation, that may be thus stated: "There is a big demand for meats, and the stocks are about exhausted. Therefore European and American consumers must fall back on pork, and take a great deal of it, to judge from the present urgent demand for meats." Hence pork is strong. Meats were again firmer, holders being few, and sellers still fewer. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $15.00; do seller September, $15.00; do seller October, $13.00a13.50; do seller December, $12.12 1-2a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 1-8a8 1-4c; dry salted shoulders, 6 5-8a6 3-4c; do rough sides, 8 3-4a9c; do short ribs, 9 1-4a9 1-2c; sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c. Bacon, clear sides, 10 1-2c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do hams, 14a15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $31.00a32.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 250 brls at $15.00; 600 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6 5-8c.

Flour was very dull, but irregular. The demand was light, as shippers held off for a decline, while the stocks of local dealers are generally full. Some holders insisted on last week's prices, while others were willing to shade them on good spring extras; other grades were generally reported as unchanged. Sales were reported of 325 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 50 brls do (Magnolia) at $10.00; 50 brls spring extras (choice Minnesotas) at $7.87 1-2; 25 brls do at $5.75. Total, 450 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00 o. t., and 10 tons middlings at $15.00 o. t.

Wheat was in very good demand, and active, but at an average decline of 1a3c per bu from yesterday. The market has gained a more healthy tone, and the shipping movement was active, as the recent decline offers a remunerative margin on shipments to the East. Hence a good many orders were received here, several of them from Canada, and buying of cash grain was spirited during a great part of the session. But there were yet several unsettled accounts, and holders of grain which they had expected to deliver to parties connected with the corner were selling out "to protect themselves." This, and the fact that the receipts were again large, made offerings so free that the weight of property to be sold broke down prices, and made the market weak in the early part of the session. Yet the demand was so good as to absorb all this, and then prices strengthened, especially as New York was reported a shade firmer. It was really pleasant to note the greater number of buyers of cash grain on the floor. For a long time past the buying has been nearly all made for, or with reference to, one firm, which was able to dictate prices in the absence of competition. To-day buyers and sellers were really competing among themselves, as well as with each other. For the first time in many weeks there was a margin in favor of next month over cash, though scarcely enough to pay for carrying. Seller September opened at $1.12, declined to $1.10, and advanced to $1.13 1-2 at the close. Seller the month or cash sold at $1.10a1.12 3-4, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.09a1.12. No. 1 spring closed at $1.19; No. 3 spring at 97 1-2c; and rejected sold at 83 1-2c. Winter wheat little better than nominal at about the same prices as the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19; 1,200 bu do at $1.18; 800 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 400 bu do at $1.17; 800 bu do at $1.16; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu do at $1.14; 15,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.12 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.12 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.12 1-4; 29,500 bu do at $1.12; 10,000 bu do at $1.11 7-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.11 3-4; 21,400 at $1.11 1-2; 67,200 bu do at $1.11; 45,000 bu do at $1.10 3-4; 25,000 bu do at $1.10 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.10 1-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.10; 2,800 bu rejected at 85c; 2,400 bu do at 83 1-2c; 12,800 bu do at 83c; 400 bu No. 3 red winter at 97c. Total, 284,500 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged nearly 1-4c lower, though receipts were somewhat in the decrease, and there was a good demand for shipments, but, as was the case with wheat, there were some lots to be sold out that had been originally sold to other parties, and the advance in freights enabled the shipper to claim a reduction, on the ground that he could not afford to ship at greater cost than yesterday. Indeed, the trading seemed to be principally for shipment, the option departments taking the second place, as they ought to, but do not often, do. Seller September opened at 38 3-4c, declined to 38 1-4c, and closed at 38 3-4c cash. No. 2 sold at 37 7-8a38 1-2c, closing at 38c, with a decided preference for receipts for corn in the Illinois Central and Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevators. Seller the month was little better than nominal at cash prices. Rejected was active, but easier, closing at 36c. Other grades were not wanted. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 corn at 39c; 400 bu do at 38 1-2c; 800 bu do at 38c; 20,200 bu No. 2 do at 38 1-4c; 63,000 bu do at 38c; 6,200 bu do at 37 7-8c; 114,000 bu do at 37 3-4c; 32,000 bu do at 37 1-2c; 7,200 bu rejected at 36c; 23,500 bu do at 35 3-4c; 6,400 bu do at 35 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 32c. Total, 277,700 bu.

Oats were dull and steady, at a decline of about 1-2c per bu, there being but few operators in attendance, and apparently no buyers, except for the city trade. The receipts were liberal, and operators are inclined to expect larger receipts, now that the wheat question is practically out of the way. Seller the month or cash opened at 27c, and closed at 26 3-4c. Seller September was dull at 25 7-8a26c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 oats at 29c; 9,600 bu No. 2 do at 27c; 27,800 bu do at 26 3-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20 1-2c; 11,400 bu do at 20c; 2,400 bu do (R. I.) at 20 3-4c; 600 bu in bags, mixed, at 31c, o. t. Total, 53,600 bu.

Rye was dull, but steady on No. 2, and easier on rejected. Seller September was nominal at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 54c; and 1,600 bu rejected at 44c.

Barley was in good demand, and firm on No. 2, but easier on No. 3. Seller September was fairly active at 64c. Cash No. 2 was in request at 60c all through the session, but no one willing to give more; No. 3 closed at 49c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu new No. 2 at 64c; 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu do at 49c; 1,200 bu rejected at 35c; 400 bu by sample at 67c; 800 bu do at 62c. Total, 4,800 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was very little business done, and prices were steady. The following were the sales on the call: 5,000 bu wheat, at $1.13; 10,000 bu do seller September, at $1.13 3-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.13 5-8; 20,000 bu do at $1.13 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.13 3-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.13 1-4; 20,000 bu do seller the year, at $1.12; 10,000 bu do at $1.11 7-8; 10,000 bu oats at 27c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.75	$15.00
Mess pork, seller September	14.87½	14.95
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	11.35
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.13	1.13¼
Wheat, seller September	1.13¼	1.13½
Wheat, seller the year	1.11¾	1.12
Corn, cash	37¾	38
Corn, seller September	38¼	38½
Corn, seller last half September	....	....
Corn, seller October	39	40
Oats, cash	....	27
Oats, seller September	25¾	25¾
Oats, seller the year	26¼	26

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug 22.

BUTTER—In comparison with the preceding days of the week there was more life in the butter trade, to-day, the cooler weather operating favorably but the general market was far from being active, and former rates were no more than sustained. The few choice packages offered were picked up at strong prices, but low grades sold irregularly. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 21@24c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags continue in good request, and at the late reduction the market is steady and firm. Burlaps and gunnies were in light request only, and fair orders were being filled at a slight concession from the quotations. Wool sacks met with some inquiry at 68@70c. We quote: Stark, 30½c; Ocksampton, 30c; Ludlow, 30c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 30c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool-sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this market a large business was transacted, and a strong feeling was manifested. We make no changes in our price list: Lime, stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.20@1.50; white sand, per brl, $1.00@1.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 60 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	14.00
16x22 to 16x28	8.75	16.00
15x32 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	10.00	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	18.00
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	19.50
28x38 to 28x44	12.00	20.50
32x40 to 32x48	13.00	21.50
30x50 to 32x53	....	24.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	25.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	27.50
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The movement in this department was slight one and a weak feeling prevailed. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $100.00@120 per ton, and brush, $100.00@130.00.

BEANS—Following are the quotations now current: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice premium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—In this branch of trade nothing new was developed. The demand for good goods was of a liberal character, and with no surplus on hand, holders were not urging sales at any concession from the quoted prices. The poorer sorts were quoted quiet and easy. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 11@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c.

COAL—There was nothing deserving special mention in connection with the coal trade. The demand continues light, even for this season of the year, but the stocks are smaller than usual and dealers remain firm in their demands, at the quoted prices: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull, at the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 40@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ¥ set; flour, hoop poles, $12.50@16.00 ¥ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@24.00 ¥ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ¥ m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, and prices ruled easy at 12½@14c per dozen.

FISH—A fair business was doing in this department, whitefish and trout being the only descriptions for which there was not a reasonably active inquiry. In values no changes were noted, the market ruling comparatively steady at annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.75@4.85; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FEATHERS—Sales: 2 sacks prime at 68c per lb.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was a liberal amount of trading in foreign and domestic dried fruits, and prices were more settled. Sellers report stocks are being steadily diminished, and the dealers are now in condition to meet all demands of the country trade. The following quotations are furnished: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12½c; raisins, $2.65@2.85; blackberries, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are not doing as well as yesterday. Grapes and pears are doing better. Peaches are mostly small and poor, and only low prices can be expected for such; choice Crawfords are in demand. Sales: Apples—20 brls poor at $1.25@1.75; 40 fair at $2.00@2.25; 49 good at $2.25; 132 choice at $2.50. Peaches—200 baskets small at 25c; 120 at 30c; 191 fair at 35c; 300 at 40c; 200 good at 45c; 632 at 50c; 150 choice, common varieties at 60c; 150 choice Crawfords at 75c; 40 at 80c; 40 really fancy at $1.00; 300 boxes small at 30@40c; 350 good at 50c; 100 good old Mixons at 62½c; 225 good to choice Crawfords at 55@60c; 140 choice at 80@85c. Plums—12 baskets damsons at $1.00; 15 boxes at $1.15. Grapes—85 cases (24 lbs) old receipts at 60@75c; 40 cases fresh at $1.25; 2,700 lbs in boxes at 5c per lb. Pears—20 boxes choice Bartletts at 75c; 40 boxes at 70@80c; 40 boxes Seckel at 60c; 20 at 75c. Berries in light supply; sales, blackberries, 45 cases (16 qts) at 14c; 20 at 15c; 5 soft at 12½c. Melons—Sales: 1,500 small size watermelons at $8.00@8.00 per 100; 1,000 good size at $12.00@15.00; 20 cases musk melons at $1.00.

GROCERIES—This market was without change in any essential particular. A moderate local and interior demand existed, and the general market was steady at the quoted prices. We repeat our list:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 22@22½c; prime do, 22@22½c; good do, 21@22c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—Under this head we have nothing new to report. Beater pressed timothy continues scarce, and under a steady fair shipping demand the high prices recently established are firmly sustained. All other descriptions are dull, with prices unsettled and irregular. Dealers are paying as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.50; do, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were quoted steady and firm. There was rather less activity in the demand, but the wants of buyers were quite sufficient to absorb the supply, and former rates were maintained. The following quotations are furnished: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—An aggregate inquiry was large, and with the exception of a slight advance on Russian iron, the general features of the market remain substantially the same as last noted. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 2-10@	5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 8-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 8-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@	6 5-10 rates
Oval	5 8-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6¼	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@ 12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—Business was again reported fairly active, and both foreign and domestic leather was firmly held. Stocks are in much better condition than a fortnight ago, but they are still light, and in certain lines dealers are bothered to fill orders. The prices given below are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ¥ lb	40@	42
Kip, ¥ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ¥ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ¥ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ¥ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	25@	28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.30
French calf, 30 to 38 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was an increased demand for the leading articles, and for sheet zinc and wire prices ruled a trifle higher. Other articles were unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; planished copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The general demand was large, and a very firm feeling prevaded the market. We quote: 10d to 60d, ¥ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d, do, $6.50; 4d, do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; do ad; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ¥ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now current:

Manilla rope, ¥ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ¥ lb	19 @ 20
Hemp sash cord, ¥ lb	31 @ 33
Marline, ¥ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ¥ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ¥ bale	5.00 @ 6.50
Pitch, ¥ brl	6.50 @ 7.25
Tar, ¥ brl	6.00 @ 6.50

OILS—Carbon, linseed and turpentine were in fair request, and were firm, while other goods in the list were quoted dull, and were generally easy. We repeat our list: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 70c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 61@63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Aside from supplying a light local demand there was little doing in this class of goods, but the prospect of a more than usually active fall trade stimulates dealers and there does not seem to be a disposition to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	5¼c
In bladders	6c

POTATOES—The demand was again meagre, and prices favored buyers. We quote: New at $1.10@1.40 per brl, and 30@40c per bu.

POULTRY—Met with a fair demand, and quotations were generally well sustained. Spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; old at $4.00; turkeys at 12½@15c ¥ lb.

SALT—The demand was again active, and sales were quick at the appended range of prices. The supply is ample. We quote as follows: Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Onondaga, fine, $1.90; coarse Diamond, C $2.40; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—Continue to improve in demand and prices tend upward. Following are the prices now current: Timothy at $2.90@3.00 for good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover, $4.25@6.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Receipts moderately large; demand fair; sales: 20 brls yellow at $4.00; 20 boxes (½ bu) do at 65c; 10 brls red at $3.00.

TEAS—Were quoted moderately active, and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, $1.10@1.20; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes unsalable. Sales—20 boxes—15 brls at $2.50. Corn—100 doz at 8c.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at former rates. The following prices are current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 45@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@55c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The movement in this market was a moderately large one, and holders were firm in their views at the following revised list of prices:

Tub, choice, extra	65 @68c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX good condition, light	53 @55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, X good condition, light	52 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @44c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @57c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	50 @52c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45 @48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30 @35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @45c
Super, pulled	50 @52c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,775	3,379	256
Tuesday	3,596	13,685	692
Wednesday	2,539	14,429	706
Thursday	1,814	11,861	1,179
Total	11,722	43,754	2,743
Same time last week	12,774	32,889	2,944
Week before last	11,169	28,836	2,888

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	6,850	
Tuesday	1,493	7,126	
Wednesday	1,254	8,629	
Total	3,688	21,605	

CATTLE—Dull, unsettled and, generally unsatisfactory as were the preceding days of the week, the general features of the market were even more unsatisfactory to sellers, there being very little demand from any source, and prices ruling low and unremunerative for all descriptions of stock. The 2,000 fresh receipts taken in connection with the three or four thousand stale cattle swelled the supply to so large proportions that buyers were enabled to arrange prices to suit themselves, and the day's business was transacted at an average reduction of 50c as compared with the closing prices of last week. Choice shipping beeves were salable at 25@35c "off," while Texans and poor to fair natives sold fully 50c@75c lower. The extreme range of prices was $1.85@6.35, the inside being for a drove of thin Texans averaging 650 lbs, and the outside for choice, smooth, well fatted steers, averaging 1,320 lbs and upwards. Most of the transfers, however, were within the range of $2.50@5.75. Western as well as Eastern shippers are losing heavily, and the markets abroad, as well as our own, are in a most unhealthy condition. Should to-morrow and Saturday's receipts prove light, a further depreciation of values may be averted; otherwise prices may be expected to go still lower, as the amount of stock now in the yards is sufficient to meet all probable demands for the next half-dozen days. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	choice cattle	1,314	$6.30
34	thin steers	1,004	4.25
20	Texas cattle	793	2.50
42	Texas cattle	757	2.95
72	Texas cattle	643	1.90
64	medium steers	1,184	5.00
15	fair steers	1,132	4.80
32	medium steers	1,196	5.38
19	stock steers	1,019	4.30
32	medium steers	1,131	5.00
104	fairish steers	1,168	4.62½
11	butcher's steers	1,006	4.25
17	rough steers	1,221	5.25
15	fair steers	1,194	5.00
32	medium steers	1,132	5.37½
18	medium steers	1,183	5.00
81	medium steers	1,181	5.00
16	good steers	1,346	5.62½
21	choice steers	1,299	5.87½
62	choice steers	1,371	6.25
27	choice steers	1,312	6.05
18	medium steers	1,359	5.37½
48	medium steers	1,382	5.37½
118	Texas cattle	775	2.60
48	Texas cattle	1,010	2.62½
17	Texas cattle	1,136	3.50
17	Texas cattle	1,181	3.50
64	Texas cattle	1,171	3.90
19	Texas cattle	860	1.85
20	steckers	1,221	4.85
22	steckers	992	4.50
19	choice steers	1,298	5.90
19	stockers	1,215	5.35
16	cows	967	2.75
16	cows	931	2.50
17	good smooth steers	1,089	5.70
69	Texas cattle	880	4.00
15	cows	857	3.00
16	butchers' stock	994	4.00
48	Texas cattle	650	2.20
		1,010	2.62½

HOGS—The hog trade was active but prices ruled lower, the decline averaging about 5c per 100 lbs. There were some 500 stale hogs in the pens this morning, so that the number actually on sale to-day fell a little short of 17,000. At the decline the larger portion of this supply was disposed of, the demand continuing fairly active throughout, at $4.35@4.50 for inferior to choice, or at $4.40@4.70 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.60@4.80 for common to choice light. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
89	261	$4.60	67	196	$4.80	201	242	$4.75
50	216	4.75	42	198	4.70	42	212	4.85
66	190	4.80	141	181	4.80	26	218	4.85
47	267	4.60	88	212	4.80	49	193	4.70
64	267	4.80	27	212	4.80	28	234	4.65
37	221	4.75	42	283	4.80	44	318	4.55
25	206	4.70	17	301	4.80	51	209	4.65
52	260	4.80	12	254	4.80	171	222	4.65
69	179	4.75	26	225	4.80	43	226	4.75
33	249	4.75	55	230	4.70	30	263	4.65
89	209	4.80	48	232	4.70	35	211	4.65
117	207	4.75	41	202	4.85	40	220	4.65
63	186	4.75	46	223	4.75	29	213	4.80
49	251	4.75	84	212	4.75	61	212	4.80
35	268	4.75	43	226	4.75	141	241	4.65
48	311	4.75	70	160	4.80	30	225	4.40
58	184	4.75	54	225	4.60	44	232	4.75
57	268	4.80	29	214	4.70	42	250	4.65
43	266	4.65	11	199	4.70	46	252	4.80
44	208	4.65	69	184	4.70	84	222	4.65
43	191	4.65	51	275	4.40	26	268	4.65
52	314	4.40	112	219	4.75	22	267	4.85
65	223	4.75	82	234	4.75	16	226	4.80
28	275	4.45	67	240	4.60	60	226	4.65

SHEEP—There was a more liberal supply of sheep on sale to-day and prices weakened a little as the wants of the local trade were not sufficient to absorb the offerings, and outside buyers were not operating to any considerable extent. We quote at $3.00@4.25 per 100 lbs for common to choice. Transactions include the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	81	$4.00	68	97	$4.67½
25	90	4.65	18	78	4.12½
200	96	4.85	26	115	5.00

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,318	1,993
Shingles, m	2,370	2,842
Lath, pieces, m	421	246

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,991	2,499
Shingles, m	1,127	1,762
Lath, pieces, m	320	431

CARGOES—The demand for lumber at the Franklin street docks to-day was moderately large, and with the exception of an advance of 25@37½c per 1,000 feet on joist and scantling the general features of the market remain substantially the same as noted for the past two days. A sawed shingles and lath were more active, but at unchanged figures. Pickets ruled dull. At the close of business hours, only two cargoes remained over.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ¥ m	$ 2.50@2.75
Ludington, ¥ m	2.25
Pentwater, ¥ m	2.50
Muskegon, ¥ m	2.50
White Lake, ¥ m	2.50
Grand River, ¥ m	2.75
Saginaw, ¥ m	5.75@6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ¥ cord	3.50
Railroad ties	.12
Two Rivers—lumber, ¥ m	3.50
Ahnepee—wood ¥ cord	3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@.06
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13
Ahnepee—shingles	.30
Menominee	4.50
Oconto	5.00@5.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	10.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	12.37½@13.75
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.50@2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Transactions afloat include:

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 40 m ft 2x12 3x14, 20 ft and over at $20.00; 120 m ft Norway strips, at $16.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Howard, from Manistee, 30 m ft small timber, at $17.00; 65 m ft scantling and joist, at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 175 m ft at $20.00 for 2x12, 20 ft and over; $13.50 for do 18 ft, and $12.37½ for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr General Sigel, from Manistee, 130 m ft, $20.00 for 2x12's and 3x12's, 20 ft and over; balance mill run 2 inch joist and scantling, at $12.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Cuba, from Menominee, 190 m ft inch lumber at $16.00 for boards, and $16.00 for strips; lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 89 m ft common strips and boards at $13.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Manistee, 119 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Barber, from Ludington, 96 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½; 30 m lath at $2.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Willard, from Ludington, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Kate Lyons, from Muskegon, 200 m ft strips and boards at $20.25. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers continue to report an active demand from all sources, and several changes were made in our price list. We now quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@28.00
Pickets, square	18.00@20.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Business was active to the extent of the offerings, and quotations ruled steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles. Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 22.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 54 brls flour, 34 boxes fish and sundries.
Schr A. S. Mowry, Pt. Sanble, 89 m timber, 2,500 ties.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr ..., ..., 240 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr Eva, Windmill Pier, 57 cords wood.
Scow H. Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 28 brls fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 34 brls fish, 50 pkgs butter, 10 brls hams, 36 bags flax seed and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 m shingles, 100 tons iron.
Schr Harriet Ann, Keeler's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Evergreen, Muskegon, 66 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 45 cords slabs.
Scow Cousin Mary, Saugatuck, 60 cords wood.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 240 bars railroad iron, 11 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 123 cords wood.
Schr H. Fisher, Davis' Pier, 2 m lumber, 2,200 railroad ties.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 lumber.
Schr Thos Mott, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Horace Greeley, Muskegon, 65 m sundries.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Jennie and Annie, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 600 m shingles, 50 m lumber.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, 40 m brick.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 50 crd wood.
Barge Moore, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,164 bars railroad iron.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons iron ore.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath, 2,500 cedar posts.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 117 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 156 m lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
Schr Pepita, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 m staves.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. Barber, Ludington, 96 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 1,250 railroad ties, 550 m shingles.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 53 cds slabs.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 12 yds gravel.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.

CLEARED.......Aug. 22.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 16 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 50 bdls sheep pelts and sundries.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Bark Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Schr Montcalm, Kingston, 21,061 bu wheat.
Schr Jas R. Bentley, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 50 brls flour, 27 bu potatoes and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 75 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Wing, Goderich, 19,199 bu corn.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston, 19,418 bu wheat.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 46,500 bu corn.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Detroit, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Bark Northwest, Buffalo, 30,019 bu corn.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 5 brls flour, 3 brls salt.
Schr Ellen Ellenwood, White Lake, 300 bu oats.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 60 tons pig-iron.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 700 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 20 brls salt and sundries.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 33,100 bu corn.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Goderich, 9,664 bu corn.
Schr J. Catchpole, Cedar River, 7 brls beef, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Kingston, 13,150 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 100 tcs lard, 150 brls flour, 200 bags seed, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug 20.—DOWN—Tug Bryant, Buffalo to St. Catharines, steam pump; schr Hubbard, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; schr Pandora, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Dashing Wave, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr John R. Noyes, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Montpelier, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr H. W. King, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, wheat.

UP—Schr J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, Toronto to Cleveland, light; schr W. F. Allen, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light; schr Wacosta.

WIND—West, light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, northeast.

THE STEVENS.—This tug broke her wheel in the river, at Wells street bridge, yesterday.

VESSEL SALE.—The schooner Pierpont, after being in limbo for the past two weeks, has, we are informed, been disposed of to Dunlap, Donaldson & Co., on private terms.

DIVING ELSEWHERE.—Mr. John Quinn, the submarine diver, has been called to Chicago for the purpose of attending to some important submarine exploration here.

MIDDLE ISLAND LIGHT.—This point, situated in the middle passage at the upper end of Lake Erie, and amid the islands, will in about three week's time be furnished with a new light. The tower is already completed, and the other material necessary for the completion of the same is at hand.

WATER-LOGGED AND ABANDONED.—On Monday, of this week, as the tug Goodnow was proceeding down Lake Erie, below Bar Point, in quest of a tow, an abandoned craft of the scow order was espied in the distance and at about the same time a steamer came along with her crew on board. The scow (the name of which did not occur to our informant) was laden with walnut lumber for Cleveland. The crew were taken on board the Goodnow, while the scow was picked up in a water-logged condition and towed direct to Cleveland.

THE LATE COLLISION.—A further and what is doubtless a more correct report of the disaster to the schooner American Union seems to be as follows: The Union, in company with the schooner S. P. Ely, vessels owned by the Winslows, were towed through from Escanaba, and were rounding to after arriving in the River St. Clair during a heavy fog, the Ely came in contact with the American Union, damaging her, as has already been stated. Both vessels at the time were in tow of the steam barge Forest City. Both vessels being owned by the same firm there of course can be no recourse for damages.

STEAMER MORNING STAR ABANDONED.—The work of raising the wreck of the steamer Morning Star has been virtually abandoned. Captain Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, and Mr. Merryman, the submarine diver, have returned to Detroit, and report the hull of the wreck broken up in fragments by the pressure of the water-tight casks and the workings of the sea. The engine of the steamer is all that is left of any value whatever, and this is in such a shape as to be hardly worth raising. Such being the situation of the wreck, the undertaking has been given up and the company have retired from their labors, after a sacrifice of much time and means.

FOGGY.—For about a week past the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers have been much covered by fogs at night, and frequently until a late hour the following morning, which has not only proved a great detriment to navigation, but the frequent means of vessels getting aground, while a few have not escaped serious collisions. We instance one vessel, the American Union, which has been twice unfortunate on her recent voyage and damaged to the extent of about $7,500, each time during a fog. A gale of wind, it is conceded, is preferable at any time to a fog.—Detroit Post, Aug. 21.

RAISED.—A private telegram states that the propeller Argyle, sunk recently near Brockville in the St. Lawrence River, had been raised and taken to Kingston. Her cargo of wheat was all wet except about 3,500 bushels.

LAUNCH.—The new schooner Thomas Quayle, was launched at Cleveland on Wednesday afternoon. Her dimensions are 185 feet keel, 33 feet beam, and 13 feet 8 inches depth of hold, and measures 769 tons old Custom House measurement, and has a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons iron ore. She is owned by Quayle & Martin, and Captain Ayra Bradley. She is to be commanded by Captain Merwin Thompson, an experienced and trustworthy officer, and will leave on her maiden trip the first of next week to Chicago, to run the balance of the season in the grain trade. She will cost, when completed and furnished, about $50,000.

RELEASED.—The steamer J. K. White, which was seized at Detroit a day or two since by the United States Marshal, was released on Monday. She has since proceeded on her voyage to Saginaw.

NOT HEARD FROM.—The scow Maria, laden with coal, from Buffalo for Detroit, and now some days out from that port, has not been heard from since her departure. Other vessels, which left some days subsequently, have passed up.

A HEART-RENDING SUICIDE.

A Young Woman Deserted by Her Husband, Whom She Supposed to Be Dead—He Writes Her a Letter, and She Hangs Herself.

From the New York Herald.

About four years ago, Anna Cohen, a handsome Jewish lady, about 24 years of age, living with her parents at No. 42 Norfolk street, married an itinerant Hebrew pedler by the name of Israel Solomon. A few months after the marriage the husband announced his intention of going South, and in a day or two was off for New Orleans. About six months after his arrival there, he wrote to his wife's parents, who are quite well off in this world's goods, to the effect that he had tired of their daughter, and was desirous of putting her away, in accordance with the Jewish custom. His wife, who loved him with all the ardor her extremely sensitive nature was capable of, was, at this time, near her confinement, having been enceinte at the time of her faithless husband's departure for the South, and through prudential motives the parents delayed breaking the cruel news to her. They thought to tell her as soon as she should have gained sufficient strength to withstand the shock which would inevitably ensue, but when that time arrived their hearts failed them, and time went on. At last, when four long and weary months had passed since the young wife's confinement the old folks determined to no longer deceive their child, but at once and forever, as they fondly thought, settle the affair. It would be less severe, they argued, to tell her that her husband was dead, than to inform her of the real state of affairs, so they adopted this course, with what direful results will appear shortly. Of course the news well-nigh crushed the poor woman who at once robed herself in the sombre emblems of mourning, and almost dared to think that her Maker had dealt her a too cruel blow.

It grieved her young heart sorely to think that her poor, dear baby would never on earth see its father, and as time wore on and the child grew to prattle, the first word she taught it to lisp was "Papa!"

Some seven or eight months since the young widow went to Detroit, Mich., where she formed the acquaintance of an estimable gentleman, to whom she shortly afterward became engaged. Returning to New York again she began making preparations for her second nuptial, when about ten days since, she was startled by the receipt of a letter from her husband, who was still in New Orleans. He stated that he was well and longed to see her, but said never a word about his previous conduct. If the wretched woman had met her husband face to face in the tomb her surprise and consternation could not have been greater. She demanded and received from her parents an explanation of the affair, which so wrought upon her mind that she became partially insane. The old folks watched her closely, lest she should do herself injury, but she outwitted them.

Yesterday afternoon she and her mother were preparing dinner in the kitchen, and her father was up stairs. Just before they had consummated their task the young mother sent her child up stairs to its grandfather, and while doing this her mother went out for something. No sooner had the old lady left the room than she (Mrs. Solomon) took the clothes line, and fastening one end to a huge nail behind the door, made a slip noose, passed it around her neck, got on the bed, which stood near by, and jumped off. The rope was a little too long, so that her feet touched the floor, and it must have required a vast deal of muscular exertion to strangle herself, for when discovered the rope had cut deep into one side of her neck, which caused excessive hemorrhage from the nose, ears, and mouth. She was quite dead when found, although her mother says she could not have been hanging more than twelve or fifteen minutes.

—There are mutterings of another bloody newspaper war in Cincinnati. Here is the opening mutter: "Purchasers and readers of the *Independent Slumgullion* should not allow themselves to be imposed on. The genius of that institution is now absent, and the corruscations which adorn the editorial pages are base imitations—gross counterfeits. The jackdaw struts about where the gorgeous peacock was wont to parade, and the humble donkey roars and disports himself in the skin of the emasculated lion."

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SENATOR TRUMBULL.

The depraved and scurrilous slang with which the less reputable portion of the Grant press have sought to assail the wholly unassailable character of Senator Trumbull is more a disgrace to our State and to American journalism than an annoyance to him. Mr. Trumbull is the best-known man in the State; the ablest, the most judicial and impartial, and among the purest. He has always exhibited first-class abilities, unclouded by the passions and vices which so often mar the utility of really great men. He has had as important and honorable a share in National legislation as Clay, Webster, or Silas Wright, without being dissolute, sensual, or a gambler. He has derived his whole political fame from positions to which he has been elected by the people or their representatives; none of them by Executive appointment, for he has not sought to play the courtier to the "successful accidents" of the day for power. No gift, or bribe, direct or indirect, has ever soiled his hands. He has not sought, like many in Congress, to make money out of the results of Congressional legislation by taking shares in the railways or other enterprises in which the votes of Congressmen had a money value. In no day of his official life has he made as much money as he could have made in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. And now, in the ripe maturity of his powers, he is indebted to a few prudent and well-judged investments in real estate in the neighborhood of this city for the possession of a modest competency. But for these he would have been poor.

His services to the Republican party in the period immediately following the war were alone of incalculable value. They were felt to be so by the leaders of the party at the time they were rendered. In this spirit Congress appropriated $50,000, at the request chiefly of Secretary Stanton, for the purpose of vindicating those laws against the efforts made to overturn them in the Courts. They were attacked chiefly in the McArdle case, originating in Mississippi, and it was feared by Congress that the conservatism of the Supreme Court might lead it to decide them unconstitutional. Mr. Trumbull averted the danger with consummate legal tact and skill, and accomplished the purpose, having been legally retained therefor by General Grant, to pay for which Congress had appropriated the $50,000. For this service, Secretary Stanton, who was authorized by the act to disburse the fund, awarded him $10,000, of which Stanton himself paid him $3,000, and General Rawlins as Secretary of War *ad interim*, paid him the remaining $7,000. Only about half the fund appropriated by Congress was used, and the remainder is still in the Treasury. Only a fifth of it was paid to Mr. Trumbull. The authority by which he received his $10,000 was exactly the same as that by which every officer receives his salary,—a law of Congress. The case in which he was employed, and in which his services were effective, was the most important ever brought before the Courts of the country. It was nothing less than the question whether Congress had the constitutional power to reconstruct the Union on the basis of universal suffrage. The pack of undiscriminating scoundrels who applaud the gift-taking and other financial irregularities of Grant could not do so unless they believed that every man is dishonest when the bribe is made large enough. But, in the case of Judge Trumbull, this faith in the universal rascality of mankind breaks down, and the moral infidels who hold it stand rebuked.

The charge of being a "renegade" is a mere epithet flung at a man of principles by the little bigots who cannot, or will not, see the difference between Republican principles and the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Trumbull does not follow the Philadelphia Convention, but does adhere with unflinching fidelity to Republican principles. It is the old conflict which reformers and just men in all ages have passed through, between organizations that professed, by the laying on of hands and Apostolic succession, to hand down the truth, but which became honeycombed with hypocrisy and infidelity, and the higher order of *men* who, by virtue of their God-given abilities, see the truth for themselves as they see the sunlight, and so become builders of sects and founders of parties. Mr. Trumbull has helped to make several parties, but no party can make or unmake him. The people honor his conscientiousness, his abilities, and his political courage, and they will continue to avail themselves of them till they forget that the best interests of the country require that original statesmen rather than ranting partisan spouters shall represent first-class States, like ours, in the Senate.

THE GRAIN-GAMBLERS.

Some months ago, when the corner on oats broke down, carrying with it loss and ruin to a number of persons, we pointed out to the Board of Trade the fact that the remedy for all these irregularities was in their own hands. Thus, when elevators, by combination, rented out their bins, and kept them empty, in order to prevent railroads from bringing grain to the city, the Board should declare that any place where grain was actually in store was a "regular" warehouse, and that the certificate of any responsible person, that grain was actually in store, should be received in execution of contracts. The Board at that time declared several yards and warehouses, hitherto excluded, as regular, and their receipts valid in discharge of contracts. These combinations against public interest are mainly possible because of the restrictions upon trade imposed by the Board. The whole legislation of the Board of Trade is practically in aid of the warehouse combinations.

The recent corner, and the financial disasters it has wrought, will prove fortunate if they result in the adoption of a rule that all dealings shall be with principals; and that, when a man buys or sells for another, he shall disclose the name of his principal; so that, if the man who attempts a corner be irresponsible, all transactions with him shall be on that basis; if he be acting for a responsible firm, then the responsible persons may be held to pay the losses. This business of a large firm putting four or five irresponsible brokers upon the markets to make contracts amounting to several millions of dollars, and then, when the corner fails, remaining unknown, and throwing the whole loss upon those dealing with the brokers, has been practised long enough. As a rule, the men who fail in their attempts at a corner do not pay their losses, and the reason is, that the real parties engaged escape just responsibility. If Smith, who is responsible, and can manufacture grain receipts at pleasure, wants to get up a corner, he hires A, B, and C to purchase for him. When the corner fails, and these agents have outstanding liabilities reaching from $100,000 to $500,000, they suspend; they surrender all they have got, which is nothing; but their principal escapes. The game of the corner man is, that, if the corner wins, he wins; if the corner fails, somebody else loses.

The several persons who have been engaged in the recent corner should, before being allowed to resume business again, be compelled to disclose the names of their partners, or of those for whom they were acting, and the question should be tested before the Courts whether the latter are not responsible for the contracts made by their agents. The Board of Trade, however, have it in their power to provide for such cases in the future by requiring that, when men are acting as agents, they shall, upon demand, give the names of their principals, and exhibit legal authority from the latter to make contracts. Something of this kind will effectually break up all attempts at corners by men of straw, and bring to the surface the real instigators of this disgraceful gambling.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

The collapse of the recent wheat corner is destined to work some long-needed reforms in the *modus operandi* of the grain business, if the Board of Trade has the backbone to adopt them. One of these reforms has already been proposed by the banks, with reference to warehouse receipts, and has been submitted in the form of a circular to the warehousemen, for their signatures. In commencing a reform in the warehouse business, the banks have laid the axe at the very root of the bogus methods and sharp transactions which have given the grain trade of Chicago such a bad name in Eastern markets, and created so much confusion and uncertainty in our own; and, as the banks clearly have it in their power to enforce this reform, we trust they will insist upon it, and so hedge in the warehouse business with safeguards that frauds will be impossible. The loose manner in which warehousemen have been allowed to conduct their operations has long been a public scandal. Originally there was no check at all upon the warehouses. Their receipts might represent grain, or might represent nothing at all but the paper on which they were printed. Bogus receipts made out to A, B, or C, might be put upon the market and sold *ad libitum*. The evident overissue of receipts, and the barefaced manner in which they were used to operate on the market, at last compelled a reform, and a check was placed upon this overissue by the Constitutional Convention and Legislature,—a law being passed requiring the warehousemen to report to the Warehouse Registrar the amounts of grain and grades received and shipped by them; a daily statement of each warehouse receipt on which grain had been delivered and which had been cancelled; and a weekly statement of the amounts of grain in store. The registration of receipts on the Board upon the Registrar's books, and a passage of a rule by the Board that they would not recognize receipts which had not been stamped by the Registrar, it was presumed would be a sufficient check upon the warehousemen. It was a check at one end; but the warehousemen found means to evade the requirements of the law, and that it was not universally complied with is evident from the last report of the Warehouse Registrar. There was nothing to prevent warehousemen shipping the grain out of their elevators without buying back the receipts, and of this the recent developments made since the burning of the Iowa Elevator furnish a painful example. There was nothing to prevent the warehouseman from taking in a receipt, reissuing it to a broker and selling it over again, which might be done with safety, provided it was not sold twice over to the same party. As long as such opportunities as these exist, the warehouse scandal must continue, and there is no real safety in the registration system.

The banks have now stepped in and made a proposition, with which no respectable warehouseman can refuse to comply. They propose that the Warehouse Registrar, who stamps the receipt, shall also cancel the receipt when the grain is withdrawn, and prevent its further circulation, precisely as is done with a bank check after presentation and payment. This proposition has been accepted by the warehousemen.

Under the present warehouse management, a receipt is not *bona fide* evidence of property. It may represent the grain which appears upon its face; it may represent thin air, and be of as much actual value as a bank check taken off the file and put into circulation again with no funds behind it. The banks have the clear right to demand a first-class security for their own protection; and if, in doing so, they not only protect themselves from loss, but protect the whole grain-trading community also, by placing another check upon warehouse frauds, they accomplish a doubly beneficent result. The warehouse business has too long been a scandal in Chicago, and a reproach all through the country. The Board of Trade owes it to itself, after the developments made by the burning of the Iowa Elevator and the bursting of the wheat corner, to co-operate with the banks, and so revise and enforce its own rules as to check gambling in grain and warehouse swindling.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

> We expected it would come to this! Here is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,—formerly Republican, now Greeley Democratic,—reviving the old Bourbon opposition to negro-suffrage. It says:
>
> "Recent events which have transpired in North Carolina, in connection with the State campaign and election, are already beginning to suggest the question whether the political power wielded by the negro element in the South is not a serious menace to Republican institutions."
>
> This cry will be taken up by the whole "Liberal" crew. And why not? Since they have joined the Democratic party, and if the colored voters insist upon voting the Republican ticket, why should not these rancorous renegades imbibe the Democratic hatred of the negro race, and even outdo their allies in the manifestation of it?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE did more to give the negro the ballot than the Buffalo *Commercial* did, and it is conducted by the same persons now who edited it when that was the main question before the country. It has not changed its views, and does not propose to, on the propriety of giving the ballot to the negro. It does not follow, because we regard, "the political power wielded by the negro element" as a serious menace to Republican institutions, that we would not have regarded the withholding of the ballot from the negro as a still more serious menace to the Republic,—as we would. Nor, conceding the ballot in the hands of the colored race to be a menace to Republican institutions, would it follow that the remedy would consist in taking the ballot away from them. An ignorant mass of citizens who can vote is always dangerous, and has ever been so regarded by statesmen; but an ignorant class who cannot vote is still more dangerous. Nor does the political power of the negro at the South arise wholly from his possession of the ballot. It is aided by the denial of complete amnesty to the whites, thereby excluding thousands of the fittest and best men in the South from holding office, and from exercising their proper influence.

We have never admitted into the citizenship a mass of voters so formidable in numbers, so gullible in disposition, so unprepared in all their powers for the ballot. But the remedy is not to disfranchise them, but, if we can, to educate them. So long, however, as they clannishly shut their ears to all arguments except from one side, and kill, or maim, or coerce all who listen to the other side, their progress in political education must be slow, and the danger to Republican institutions proportionally great.

THE POLICE AND THE PAWNBROKERS.

The action of Police Superintendent Washburn, in the matter of the pawnbrokers who receive stolen goods, merits more than ordinary commendation. For many years Chicago has been cursed with gangs of burglars, a majority of whom are known to the police, and these gangs are supplemented by other gangs of boy thieves, of ages ranging from 10 to 17 years. These thieves are never idle. In Chicago, the business of housebreaking and robbery never stops. It goes on forever, and the reason of its great success in this city is the fact that the thieves are encouraged and protected by the pawnbrokers, and the pawnbrokers in turn are protected by the police. The mode of doing business in Chicago is as follows: The pawnbrokers are by law compelled to keep a list of all the things they purchase, or upon which they make loans; they know every thief in the business; they buy everything that is offered them. Though the pretence of making a loan is sometimes kept up, their business is substantially that of purchasing. Everything stolen by professional thieves finds its way to these pawnbroker-shops. They are, of course, purchased at the pawnbroker's own prices. For every $100 worth of property brought to him, he pays the thieves from $15 to $25. In nine cases out of ten, the police can find all the articles stolen from a house at a pawnbroker's shop. So thoroughly systematized is this trade, that, if the police can get any clue to the thief, they can name at once the particular pawnshop at which the goods may be found. The man whose house is robbed on a Monday night can, with the aid of the police, find his goods at a pawnbroker's on Tuesday afternoon. But finding them there does not secure their return. The pawnbroker demands to be reimbursed his "advances." Assuming that he has advanced the thief the liberal sum of $10 upon an article worth $50, when the owner applies for it he is required to pay $25 or $30. It will not be delivered otherwise, and the owner is quietly referred to his remedy by action of replevin. The latter action requires the employment of counsel, and the attendance with witnesses to prove the property at perhaps two or three terms of Court. All this is far more costly than to pay the pawnbroker his demand; and the result is, that the latter receives 100 to 150 per cent profit from the owner, or retains the article for the pittance paid to the thief. The joint profession of thief and pawnbroker in Chicago is, of necessity, a profitable one. Assuming that the thief receives 10 per cent in cash for what he steals, and that the donations to the police and other expenses are equal to as much more, the pawnbrokers make 400 per cent profit on all they buy, and, upon those stolen articles redeemed by the owners, their profit is 100 per cent upon a week's investment of their capital.

The police think they have performed their whole duty in the recovery of stolen property when they report that it is to be seen at a particular pawnshop; ignoring the whole principle of law, that the man who is found in possession of stolen property must prove how he came by it, and in no case has any right of property in it, they leave the owner to settle with the pawnbroker, and submit to a loss of his property, or the payment of nearly its full value.

It hardly requires an argument to show that this mode of doing business is a direct encouragement to robbery; nor does it need any particular array of facts to show that hundreds of boys now engaged in the business have been led into it by the facility and safety which are afforded them by the pawnbrokers. Ordinarily, the great difficulty of thieves is in the conversion of the property taken into money; but in this city this difficulty has never existed. There are twenty or more places where the property will be purchased and protection promised. The law of abstraction, division, and silence is rigidly observed. We have no disposition to prejudice the cases of those pawnbrokers arrested by order of the Superintendent on Wednesday; but the fact that one boy employed in a store has stolen, from time to time, goods to the value of $1,000, and has found ready purchasers for it, is a serious matter. When it is remembered that there are perhaps 300 other boys more or less engaged in the same business, and 500 others having opportunity to steal and thus strongly tempted, the enormity of this system of shopkeeping for the purchase of stolen property becomes apparent. We trust that the alliance heretofore existing between pawnbrokers and the police will now be terminated, and that pawnbrokers will hereafter be treated as all other receivers of stolen goods should be treated. Every pawnbroker discovered purchasing stolen property should be arrested and placed on trial, and these arrests and indictments and trials should not be once every five years, but regularly at every term of the Criminal Court. The plea of want of guilty knowledge is one which, in a majority of cases, ought to be of little avail. When a pawnbroker buys day after day, jewelry, clothing, watches, silver-ware, and other property from boys, and from persons known to them to be professional thieves, the plea of a want of knowledge that the property is stolen should be considered amply repelled.

It is but just to say that there are several pawnbrokers in Chicago who do an honest and legitimate business, and who support no thieves as purveyors to their establishments. But the number of those who do this dishonest trade, so corrupting to youth and so encouraging to crime, is sufficiently large to call for the most earnest and efficient interference by the police.

The Chicago Evening *Journal* amuses itself by enumerating and publishing the number of times it has demanded that we shall state one solitary instance in which Grant, since he became President, or even since his nomination, has accepted a gift. It says it has already made this demand three times. We so seldom look at its editorial page that very likely it has done so. Now that we observe its importunate cry, we hasten, like the ravens to Elijah, to answer its prayer for bread.

President Grant, as we have a score of times stated, has received, since he became President, as a gift donated by various persons, of whom Thomas Murphy was one, the sum of $30,000, which he used in the purchase of a cottage at Long Branch. A. T. Stewart, of New York, certifies that, when the subscription paper was handed to him, Murphy's name led the list, and it was being made up as a subscription by six persons at $5,000 each. He declined to be one. This instance was rendered more disgraceful from the fact that Grant afterwards appointed Murphy Collector of the Port of New York. There is a strong resemblance between the transaction and the acceptance by Barnard of the presents from the Erie Company, for which that Judge has just been removed from office and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit.

Now, will the *Journal* tell us what became of the Chicago Aldermen who took gifts? One of them, we see,—Montgomery by name,—is now making speeches for Grant.

Five weeks ago, a Committee was appointed by the Common Council to investigate the Healy Slough, Ogden Slip, and Reed & Sherwin's rendering establishment, which had been repeatedly declared a nuisance by the Board of Health and Board of Public Works. The Committee visited these places, became thoroughly convinced that they were nuisances, and, three weeks ago, prepared a report in favor of filling up the slough, disinfecting the slip, and annulling the contract between the city and Messrs. Reed & Sherwin, and removing their establishment beyond the city limits. Why has not this report been presented to the Council? Why has not some member of the Council called for it? The nuisance still continues, and the reasons for its abatement are as pressing to-day as they were five weeks ago. The public is getting anxious to know why this Committee is withholding this important report, immediate action upon which is so essential to the health of the city. The public have not forgotten this nuisance, if the Council have, and, if the Council wish to serve their constituents, they will call up this report at their very next meeting, and act upon it at once. If they do not, the public will demand to know the reason. This report cannot longer remain shelved without giving rise to suspicions that there are some peculiar reasons for it. The public want either the report or the reasons.

The Freedom of Workingmen.

A private letter from Milwaukee gives the following information of the desperate means to be resorted to by the Grantites:

> The despair of the Renominationists is getting more and more marked every day. In Milwaukee, they are making frantic efforts to get up an imposing uniformed Club, but they are receiving members so slowly that some means are about to be resorted to which could only be adopted in desperation. E. B. Ward has a large rolling-mill here, or, rather, he is one of the stockholders in it, and undertakes to "boss" it. It is understood not only that the 600 men employed in it are "expected" to be for Grant, but, *nolens volens*, they are all to be uniformed and *compelled* to march to the office-holders' music. By this means the Grantites expect to overawe the free and independent voters of Milwaukee. Such a course cannot but tell against both Grant and Ward.

Literally, the uniform thus forced upon the workmen will be Ward's livery, by which he can show off to the people the men whom he claims to own.

Has the problem of aerial navigation been solved? A dealer in machinery and the President and three Directors of a "Mechanics' Institute," all of Kansas City, Mo., testify that Mr. W. L. Judson, of that city, has invented a flying machine, which "moves in any direction, either horizontal or vertical, with the wind or against the wind, at the will of the operator." Mr. Judson has had a model made, which he proposes to exhibit at the coming fairs in Quincy, Ill., Atchison and Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas City and Louisiana, Mo. This model weighs eleven pounds, and has a carrying capacity of seventeen. The motive-power is either compressed air or the gas of liquid ammonia. The machine has made a mile in four minutes. From the cut in Mr. Judson's circular, his "air ship" seems to consist of a cigar-shaped balloon, beneath which is a cabin, at one end of which is a screw-propeller that can be adjusted at any angle, so that it is motive-power and steering apparatus in one.

The revenue collected from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and banks, in 1871, from the First and Third Districts of Mississippi, was $36,923.62. The amount appropriated for the collection of these taxes, during the fiscal year 1872-73, is $37,000. These figures tell a tale of reckless extravagance that cannot be gainsaid. Yet they do not tell the whole story of fraud. In the Third District alone, two carpet-bag Collectors, appointed by Grant, have proved defaulters, and have got away with their gains. It is small wonder that Mr. Dawes, who is now trying to prove that Grant's Administration has been economical, declared, in a speech to the House, Jan. 16, 1871, that the estimates of that Administration, for the ensuing year, were $49,682,537 above the appropriations for the expenses of Johnson's last year, and added:

> The expenditures of the nation are unjustifiable, and without proper regard to economy or to the necessities of the case.

There is a new religion of total abstinence. Doctor Prosper Despine, of Paris, is its prophet. He proposes to establish great nurseries for the propagation of a certain worm which destroys the roots of the vine. Hence, no vine; no wine; much maddening liquor. The morality of the plan is as low as its wisdom. An American potato-hater would be equally justified in breeding the potato-bug by the million. Doctor Despine is entitled to credit for his resolve to go to the root of the matter; but he evidently suffers from an overplus of misdirected zeal.

General Hartranft, who is running for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Cameron-Grant ticket, was the intimate friend of Charles T. Yerkes, who was convicted of embezzling the State funds and is now in the Penitentiary. As he was not a State official, the question naturally arises: How did he get hold of these funds? An affidavit made by Yerkes last year, and never contradicted, recites these facts: Hartranft caused the money in the State Treasury to be loaned to him (Yerkes), for purposes of speculation. On Dec. 10, 1870, he paid Hartranft $2,700, and he also paid him "various amounts of money" in return for his offices in placing the State Treasury at his disposal. It only remains to add that, by the Cameron-Grant logic, the honest Republicans who refuse to vote for this man Hartranft are "traitors" and "renegades."

Campaign poetry is apt to become a drug in the market, but occasionally we come across a really spirited and poetic lyric. An Albany (N. Y.) songster sweetly sings:

> Greeley's the man whose boundless love
> Would save this world from martial death!
> Why then cast off this peaceful Dove
> That coos Salvation ev'ry breath.

This striking representation of the Philosopher as a "peaceful dove" that "coos salvation" deserves more than a newspaper immortality. We are scarcely prepared, however, to fully indorse the figure, and must certainly dissent from the pleasing tribute in the first couplet of this:

> Greeley's the man would save the soul
> From waves of Hell's eternal fire!
> Why then not use all his control
> To hush in sleep the Nation's ire!

Until the appearance of this wondrous rhyme, we believe that *Harper's Weekly*, which is edited by Mr. George W. Curtis, was the only publication that had represented Mr. Greeley as the Savior.

Some forty years ago, plain Augustus Smith, of London, leased the Scilly Islands from the Duchy of Cornwall and became "King Augustus." He has been absolute ruler through all this time, and has administered a "despotism tempered with kindness." The residents of the smaller islands had intermarried with relatives for so many generations that they were sinking into hopeless imbecility. He broke up this practice by giving them better farms in different parts of his domain, and so scattering them. He has enforced education rigidly, and has kept, at his own expense, a staff of clergymen of different denominations. Of a smuggling, cheating race he has made an honest one. Of a lazy race he has made an industrious one. One life has rarely done so much practical good as did that of "King Augustus," who ended it, a few days ago, amid the tears of his subjects.

The Grant press claims that the debt has been reduced, since March 1, 1869, by $337,000,000. The official report of William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, declares that the total reduction, under Grant, to Aug. 1, 1872, *including the cash in the Treasury*, is $337,404,603.57. By the same official report, the cash in the Treasury, on Aug. 1, 1872, was $85,358,044.39. The actual reduction, then, in three years and five months of Grant's Administration, is, by the latest official report, only $252,046,559.18. This is an average monthly reduction of only $6,147,477. Secretary McCulloch's official report, submitted December, 1868, proves that the average monthly reduction under Johnson was $10,936,201. The excess of monthly reduction during Johnson above monthly reduction under Grant is, then, *by official reports*, $4,788,724.

The municipal authorities of Paris have issued a tabular statement of the suicides in that city during 1871. It seems that 4,177 people were foolish or wise enough to take their lives in their hands and then throw them away. The reasons of self-murder are stated thus:

Brain affection	1,377
Physical suffering	93
Disappointed love	701
Family quarrels	83
Want	388
Abuse of absinthe	23
Fear of punishment	23

It thus appears that a person can insure himself against even committing suicide by the simple process of never "abusing" strong drink, never being afraid of punishment, always avoiding physical and mental suffering, never quarrelling with his family, eschewing love, and keeping rich.

There is a neat distinction, drawn, of course, by a Frenchman, between a Communist and a Socialist. "The Communist is destructive, because he is a man of despair; the Socialist is careful to protect the property of other people, because he expects to own it." This puts the Communist almost in the light of a benefactor. If a man is forcibly dispossessed of his possessions, he naturally prefers that nobody else should enjoy them. Thus, during the height of Judge McKean's illegal war on the Mormons, Brigham's right-hand man, George Smith, said to a Gentile audience: "Twice I've had to leave my house and cattle for Gentiles to enjoy; but, if you force me out of this city, I'll leave nothing but ashes behind."

In an editorial article which we published yesterday the following sentence occurred:

> At every point the comparison is odious to Grant, than whom a more arrant dead-beat was never foisted upon an intelligent people.

The phrase "arrant dead-beat" was improperly inserted by an oversight in the revision of the article where it occurred. We should not willingly apply this term to any person holding the high office of President of the United States.

It will be remembered that the President's brother-in-law, A. B. Corbin, was the partner of Fisk and Gould in their infamous Black Friday plot. The United States District Attorney of South Carolina is named D. T. Corbin. This coincidence of Corbins is suspicious. Has the President an official relative in the midst of the rascally ring that robs the Palmetto State?

POLITICAL.

Ithamar C. Sloan, of Janesville, a Republican member of Congress from 1863 to 1867, is the Liberal nominee of the First Wisconsin District against Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, the Grant nominee.

—Among recent nominations for the Illinois Senate are the following: Liberals—Sam A. Buckmaster, of Alton; Beatty T. Burke, of Carlinville; J. A. Chiniquy, of St. Anne, Kankakee County; Francis M. Youngblood, of Franklin County; Basil Foster, of Edwards County. Republicans—Charles B. Steele, of Mattoon; Benj. R. Hampton, of Macomb; James G. Strong, of Dwight.

—In one of its recent tables, the *Missouri Democrat* puts down New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Illinois and California, as safe for Grant, and *then* only figures up 117 votes, where 184 will be needed.

—Secretary Delano, when the first returns from North Carolina indicated the election of Merrimon, said: "Oh, never mind; our friends have matters fixed all right in North Carolina, and the Republican ticket will be declared elected. Don't give yourselves the least trouble."

—One of the objections of a Mrs. Wade, of Pennsylvania, to Horace Greeley, and for which she opposes his election, is that "he is not in favor of a liberal divorce law." Well, well! We have no doubt the Chappaqua Philosopher would cheerfully counsel the husband to let the discontented wife depart in peace.

—Willard P. Phillips, Esq., is talked of as a candidate for Congress from the sixth district of Massachusetts on the Greeley ticket.

—The Liberal-Democratic majority in the North Carolina Legislature will be 24 on joint ballot.

—Some of the subsidized papers in the Seventh District of Iowa append to the name of John A. Kasson for Congress, the words: "so long as he proves himself loyal to Grant." So there is still a doubt as to Kasson's loyalty to Grant.

—H. Thoreson, of Northfield, the wealthiest Scandinavian merchant in Minnesota, and a life-long Republican, has declared for Greeley.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks when Mr. Greeley becomes President his appetite for work will be communicated to subordinate officials just as Grant's perpetual cigar has increased the consumption of tobacco among politicians. Man is an imitative animal.

—Judge D. M. Key, the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Chattanooga District, reported resolutions in the Tennessee Democratic Convention, May 9, endorsing the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati.

—In the Memphis (Tenn.) District the regular Democratic nominee for Congress, is Landon C. Haynes, ex-Confederate Senator, an original Secessionist, and now a Bourbon of the straightest sect. His independent rival is Colonel Andrew J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, a Douglas Democrat before the war, and opposed to Secession, a fighting Colonel when the fight came, and, since the surrender, a zealous advocate of Reconciliation. The Nashville *Banner* says:

> He is one of the ablest and bravest journalists of the Southern country, with more genuine devotion to the true, real interests of the South in his little finger than many of the loud, extremely southern politicians have in their whole bodies. Such a Representative could do more credit to the State and serve better the interests of his constituency than a dozen Haynes.

—Ralph Leete, of Ironton, O., whose name has been heralded as a delegate to Blanton Duncan's Convention, writes:

> We can count 115 men who have steadily voted the Republican ticket since Lincoln's first election who are supporting Mr. Greeley. Among them are Edward M. Norton, chief of all the iron masses; the Episcopal and Congregational clergymen, several merchants, and *all* Germans. This within the town of Ironton.

—It is very easy for the editor of the Dayton *Journal* to say that Tabbs Gross can speak where he has a mind to, unmolested. Neither Tabbs, nor those of his race opposed to him, are of that opinion. Those who have knowledge of the facts know that no colored man can speak for Greeley in this community without great personal peril.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—Ben. Butler's friends came within one vote of carrying the Republican primary election in Greenfield, Mass., the home of Governor Washburn. It would not be strange if Ben. gets the nomination, on the 28th. His men have been at work secretly and effectively.

—William Stewart, of Mercer County, Pa., a Republican member of Congress during Buchanan's term, is now for Greeley. Other Mercer County Republicans of influence, also for Greeley, are D. W. Findley, E. Wheeler, and Colonel J. T. Giebner.

—The Hon. Isaac Benson, ex-Republican State Senator, of Pennsylvania, and an influential Republican in his District, has declared for Greeley and Brown. In a letter to Colonel McClure, he expresses his conviction that Potter and McKean Counties will give Liberal majorities. George Landon and Gordon T. Mason, who have represented this District in the Senate, are also in the Liberal ranks.

—"Greeley torn al to Pieces and Thrown Away and Brown chewed Up and Done For," is the West Bend (Wis.) *Democrat's* caption to an account of a Grant mass meeting in that place. Shouldn't wonder!

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A Visit to the Dublin Society for the Employment of Educated Women—The Victoria Institute and Its Mission.

T. W. Higginson, in the Woman's Journal.

There is a class of institutions now rising in Europe for the industrial education of women—institutions which should be better known in America. They can generally teach us nothing in regard to literary, or even scientific, education, our High and Grammar Schools being far in advance of what they offer. But in systematic industrial training they have much to teach, and in artistic education they are very far beyond us. One of the best of these institutions is the Queen's Institute at Dublin. There is a quiet street called Molesworth street close by the great hotel to which all Americans resort in Dublin, the Shelbourne House. Molesworth street is a quiet, old-fashioned place, where the houses remind you of the older and statelier parts of Salem, or Portsmouth, or Philadelphia. They all have very high doors, decorated with brass plates, and having the handle so near the middle of the door that you wonder which way it will open. On the door of No. 25 there is, moreover, this inscription: "Society for the Employment of Educated Women." Overhead you read, "The Queen's Institute, founded 1861;" and above the inner door, on entering, you find written, "Except the Lord build the city, they labor in vain that build it." Within you find a common city house, made crowded and uncomfortable by the vain effort to adapt it to the varied exigencies of a school. You go up stairs and down stairs, here coming upon a French class, then upon a class in telegraphy, and anon opening a door upon a room full of young women coloring delicate porcelain with lovely tints. Everywhere are pupils, zeal, industry, enthusiasm; but comfort and elbow-room nowhere. The Victoria Institute was founded eleven years ago. Chiefly through the zeal and energy of the present Secretary, Miss A. B. Corlett, it was originally connected with a purely literary institution, which still flourishes under the name of the Alexandria Institute; but the two grew strong enough to be separated, and now the literary department of the Queen's Institute is strictly subordinate to the industrial. How wide is the range of its industrial aims, may be inferred from this circular of the order office on the first floor. The manager of this department is Miss M. F. Gough, who resided at one time in America, and has many friends among the anti-slavery people.

ORDER OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE.
Law-papers and other MSS. copied. Envelopes and Circulars addressed.
Complimentary Addresses and texts illuminated. Title-pages and Borders for Albums, with Monograms, Crests, and Coats-of-Arms executed.
Lithographic Writing and Drawing, Circulars, Business and Dance Cards; Dinner Cartes and Book Labels designed and lithographed.
Engraving and Drawing on Wood executed.
Designs for all purposes supplied.
Wood-cuts of Arms for libraries engraved.
Photographs tinted and painted.
Services of China hand-painted; Vases, Plaques, &c., painted and decorated to order. Crests, Coats-of-Arms, and Monograms executed in Porcelain.
French, Italian, German, and Spanish translated, and Foreign Letters written.
Sewing Machine, Plain, and Ornamental Needle-Workers recommended.

This does not, however, represent the full activity of the establishment, as the circular makes no allusion to those pupils who are training for governesses, telegraphers, bookkeepers, and whose work is not represented in the order office. The following table of actual students in the different departments will show their destination, it being remembered that many pupils are entered in several departments: Languages (above named) and foreign correspondence, 121; drawing, 100; first English course and bookkeeping, 97; telegraphy, 67; advanced English course, 43; porcelain painting and gilding, 40; needlework, lace, sewing-machine, cutting out, embroidery, 34; painting—oil, water color, photograph, 26; music, 25; wood engraving, drawing on wood, glass engraving, 22; reading aloud, 17; preparing for university examinations, 16; lithography and illuminating, 13; law writers, 11; flower painting, 10. The aggregate of all these classes is 647; the number of separate pupils, 430. For these there are thirty-eight teachers, who conduct forty-five distinct classes. Out of the pupils forty-two are gratuitous, each of the fifty-two "governors" having the right to appoint each a pupil. The others pay fees, ranging from eight shillings and sixpence per quarter (elementary drawing) up to three guineas per quarter (porcelain painting). The price for telegraphic instruction is three pounds for six months; for short-hand writing, one guinea per quarter; for wood engraving or lithography, one pound ten shillings per quarter; for modern languages, ten shillings six pence for six months, where only one lesson is given per week. There is also a sort of normal class for training governesses in a "system for training children" once a week, at four shillings per quarter. I can testify from inspection that the commoner departments of work, above named, show great thoroughness of execution. I saw much law-writing that looked like copper-plate, and was informed that the leading "scriveners" in the city kept the institute supplied with work. There were also vast packages of envelopes which had been sent there to be addressed. There were also illuminated inscriptions and albums; complimentary addresses illuminated and engrossed, and a variety of work done of this description. Everything seemed to be done with more fastidious neatness than is usually found in men's establishments, although the crowded quarters gave some inevitable air of confusion to the classes and storerooms. It is claimed that this institution first introduced into Great Britain the employment of women as telegraphers; but I must leave this whole subject for a separate article. It is also claimed that the art of porcelain painting is something not before introduced into institutions for women. At any rate, it is a specialty of this school, and has brought to it more prizes and compliments than any other branch. The decorated ware of the Queen's Institute is well known in the market, and is in favor with the public. I saw a beautiful set prepared for the Marchioness of Lorne, and some sets have been sent to America. There is now a kiln on the premises, so that every part of the process is performed on the spot, under direction of Mr. Kerr. I had neither the time nor the artistic knowledge necessary to compare their work in other respects with that of the Cooper Institute classes in New York, or the Old School of Design in Boston. In Dublin they have the great advantage of Government inspection from South Kensington, and of the art competitions now established in England; on the other hand there is no art museum in Ireland, while not merely London, but Edinburgh, is now well provided. As it is, 466 drawings, designs, and paintings have been sent to South Kensington this year for exhibition; and sixteen examples from the professional art schools have been sent to the Annual International Exhibition for prizes. In previous years several high prizes have been won by the Institute pupils. The classes for general education have grown out of the requirement by Government of a certain standard for telegraphers; and also out of the necessity for training governesses. Pupils are also specially prepared for the University examinations for women, the certificates given under these being very valuable to teachers. Of the seven students of the Institute who applied at the Trinity College examination last year, five passed, and eight obtained prizes from the First Academy of Music. Examinations of this kind are at present the one advantage over us possessed by Englishwomen, but they are weak where we are strong, in schools for training pupils. In regard to industrial and artistic education, the Victoria Institute deserves study from every American, and I am very glad to have had a glimpse at its workings. Of its telegraphic instruction I will speak next week.

MY SUMMER OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER NINE.

BOUND FOR THE "SKYE."

Every mile of my progress from Edinburg to Portree, in the rocky and mountainous island of Skye, afforded me interest and pleasure; and, it would be both an easy and a grateful service to review that progress, step by step, with my annotated guide-book lying open before me, and in the full play of happy recollection. In such a case, however, this letter—which I intend shall bring me back to London—would hardly avail to cover the charming railway journey to Inverness, which occupied the first day of the seven comprehended in my Scottish tour.

The railway from Edinburgh to Perth is a part of the extensive and admirable system known as the "North British," whose main line and numerous branches afford the tourist facilities for seeing a great part of the romantic regions of Scotland. At Perth I exchanged it, however, for the Highland Railway, which stretches northward, through a region continually increasing in picturesque and also in historic attractions.

I was sorry not to linger at the town of Perth, which, though of no special prominence to-day as a city, was once the Capital of Scotland, and lost its metropolitan distinction after the assassination there of James I.; and has also a charm for the reader as the scene of Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." It had probably a Roman origin. Its vicinity is rich in such memorials of the olden time as Elcho Castle, and the historic site of the Scone Palace.

THE PASS OF KILLICRANKIE.

The special advantage of belonging to "Cook's Tourists" was realized by me at Pitlochrie, on the route from Perth to Inverness. The company was so extensive that it made almost a monopoly of the railway train,—which, indeed, might as well have been a special train for its accommodation, for, at Pitlochrie, where we stopped, it stopped long enough to allow of our taking wagonettes (previously provided), to the famous Pass of Killicrankie, where a romantic river, the Garry, makes its way through a narrow gorge, of no great length, but of wonderful variety and interest. We left our carriages and traversed it on foot, in the midst of verdure and bloom, and wild fantasies of chasm and waterfall, such as are rarely seen. By and by the accommodating railway train came up from Pitlochrie, and, resuming our seats, we bade a reluctant adieu to the charms about us. We almost forgot them, however, in the increasing beauty of the landscape, and were well nigh weary of admiration when we reached, at the time of the "gloaming," the pretty and thriving Royal burgh and port of Inverness. Had it been a day, instead of a night only, that we gave to this fair city of the Moray Frith, we should have had another sort of enjoyment than the sweet rest and sleep which refreshed us there, and for which, together with excellent supper and breakfast at the "Caledonian Hotel," we paid with leaves—"coupons"—out of the convenient little book issued by Commodore Cook to his legions.

PORTREE ON THE SEA.

The railway that now connects Inverness with Strome Ferry, on the western coast of Scotland, is a new, and to tourists a most acceptable, addition to travelling facilities Skye-ward. It traverses a region of country that surprises and bewilders the new-comer. He is overwhelmed by the wildness as well as by the windings of his romantic and sometimes seemingly impossible way. The train creeps up the rocky acclivities, clinging as it climbs, and the excited tourist strains his neck and his eyes together to catch glimpses of mountain-peaks, rising one beyond the other, and blending into exquisite wave-lines of distant blue, with, here and there, deeply shadowed lochs, or, it may be, arms of the sea, stretching inland with a smiling placidity impossible to the Atlantic, except amid such embosoming hills and headlands as those we were passing.

At Strome Ferry we exchanged the railway for the steamboat, and, alas! the clear, blue sky of the morning for the palpable gray of a "Scotch mist." We had much experience thereafter of this same Scotch mist, which was sometimes so thick and so damp that umbrellas were positively of no manner of use as a defence from its penetrative power. We came at length, in good humored raillery, to call the heaviest down-pour of the moorlands only a "Scotch mist;" and, between Strome Ferry and Edinburgh again, we had ample opportunities for becoming familiar with every phase it could assume.

Portree, on the Isle of Skye, is a wonderfully romantic little Gaelic town, situated on an arm of the sea so completely land-locked that the rough winds, which outside roll up waves of appalling magnitude, here scarcely ruffle its blue bosom.

At a comfortable hotel, where Mr. Cook's prevision had secured quarters for all the company, the stormy Saturday night and a very variable-weathered Sunday were passed, somewhat impatiently, I fear, by many.

I went to a Free Kirk on Sunday morning; but the Gaelic tongue was so utterly unintelligible to me that I made a very quiet retreat at the close of the services preceding the sermon, and went to another church, where I was regaled with the broadest conceivable Scotch. In the intervals of church service,—and there were three of this sort,—a crazy fellow made most vociferous harangues from some central spot, of which I noticed most people "fought shy," or lingered at a distance, only to wonder that he did not explode with the violence of his vocal steam.

A DAY ON THE MOORS.

A paragraph can do no justice to the remarkable day I spent on the Skye moorlands and mountains. It was a new day in my life of travel. The weather was almost fine,—clearing more and more as we climbed, by good roads, into the highlands and heaths of Skye. We had good teams, and made good time over twenty-two miles, when we left our wagons, and began to climb the bold but green-clad steeps of the moors. Not a tree was visible, but only green or rocky crests. The rocks are most picturesque, and at Cuiraing they are grouped into such quaint and impressive forms as cannot well be forgotten. I cannot describe the scene. The climb had been difficult, even amid the seductions of heather-bell clusters, which made the moor of one purple flush; and, from the green-swarded table-land we reached, there spread out such visions of sea, and mountains, and lochs; such billows of moorland, dotted with flocks of highland sheep; and everywhere such towers, and domes, and pinnacles of gray old gneiss, that I could have gazed and gazed for hours, recking not of their swift lapse, or of the fine hazy premonitions of "Scotch mist" gathering for us. Summoned by our leader, we almost tumbled down the heather-paths and slopes and, fortunately without a drenching, regained the hotel at Portree.

FINGAL'S CAVE.

Regained Portree, not to linger there, but to embark on a steamboat for the port of Tobermory, on the Island of Mull,—an all-night voyage, which the ladies dreaded. It was not a quiet voyage, nor did we ever reach our port. Thus: the boats which make these inter-island trips carry the wool crop from various way-ports, and still more frequently from outlying boats, which intercept the steamer's course, bringing packages of the staple of these Scotch moors,—wool. Our steamer spent the night in what may be literally termed "wool-gathering." A terrible racket was kept up by the windlass which let the packages down into the hold. A Scotch wedding feast, and dance to the bag-pipes, were, moreover, celebrated on deck. In my cabin, there was the perpetual drone of unmusical snoring, heightened in effect frequently by trombone blasts from the hard sleeper's "jolly red nose," which I ached to pull.

The morning sun, which should have found us at Tobermory for breakfast, shone on us fitfully far away from port. We had lost time sadly, and feared to lose our trip to Staffa,—the crowning attraction of our programme. Now for a ruse, and a happy one. We could not reach the port (where hot "scones" and boiled salmon were undoubtedly awaiting us), except at an hour too late for the Staffa boat; but we could reach a neighboring offing by which the Staffa boat must pass. We steamed swiftly thither, and lay-to with signals speak. The ruse succeeded. We were all transferred to the boat for Oban, with Fingal and Iona by the way. The discomforts of the night were forgotten, the sleeping soloists forgiven, breakfast at Tobermory exchanged for exactly similar fare in the boat's saloon, and so we made way for Staffa. The maps give little note of this wonderful isle of rock, but to me it was of more moment than "Skye," and "Mull," and "Rum," all together.

We made it about noon, and the steamer lay-to, somewhat uneasily, while boats from the rocks came to take us ashore. There were a hundred to be landed, and those who did not get into the first boat could watch the pilgrims on their winding way across the long, rough esplanade of broken columns of basalt, which make the path to the entrance of Fingal's marvellous cave. When I tried that path for myself, I found that I could almost run along it; and that, years ago, I should have made no more of its irregularities than of a flight of marble steps.

I must not describe even briefly the cave itself. Winding cautiously, by the aid of iron posts and ropes, around the gigantic shafts that form its portals, I stood, amazed and awed, at its mouth; while, as I stood, there rolled from its extreme depth a tide of vocal praise to Him whose hands so cunningly fashioned it. I had heard the Doxology at many remarkable places,—amid the spray of Niagara's great cataract; upon the summits of grand mountains; down in the depths of Tallulah's awesome abyss, in Georgia,—but I never realized the sublimity of it as I did when it came, in ten thousand echoes, from the vaulted roof and pillared sides of Fingal's Cave.

From Staffa to Iona was less than an hour's sail. Here again we landed in boats,—not a little surprised that Scotch enterprise does not construct piers at both places,—to which service to the tourist there is no formidable obstacle.

At the Cave we had the discomfort of the boat-landing without the magnificent compensation of going *into the cave* in the boats, which, had we been fewer in numbers, doubtless we should have enjoyed.

Iona is a small three-by-one mile island, and has no striking altitude above the sea. Its interest is solely historic. It is sometimes called "the Island of Columba's Cell." More than thirteen hundred years ago, in 565 A. D., St. Columba—so the legend goes—went from Ireland on a mission to the Picts. He was kindly received, and Iona, "the Isle of Waves," was ceded to him for religious ends. His Culdee establishment was overthrown by the Danes in the Ninth Century, and, from that time until monastic orders were abolished, the monks of Cluny held Iona. They built the monastery and the cathedral, whose ruins there, at this time, attract so many delighted visitors. These ruins are well preserved, and visitors pay a voluntary fee to the young schoolmaster of Thrild, who is both custodian and guide for these ecclesiastical ruins, in themselves of little interest, but having a magical interlinking with their Culdee antecedents. Of course, Gaelic is the language of the few inhabitants of Iona. The little Gaelic boys and girls make the most they can of visitors by selling them shells, pebbles, and especially sea-urchins, gathered on the beach. It was, I confess, difficult, as I stood in the shadow of the half-tumbled walls of St. Mary's at Iona, to interpret into anything else than rhodomontade the fine sentence of Dr. Johnson, describing the island as "the luminary of Caledonian regions, whence savage bands and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." It is doubtful, I fancy, if either Culdeean or Romish ecclesiasticism, in all the centuries of their successive sway at "I colmkill," was such a blessed fountain to the ancient Scots as this grandiloquent passage implies.

FROM OBAN TO GLASGOW.

Leaving the rocky isles behind us, we reached, the same evening, in a golden sunlit haze, Oban, a pretty watering-place on the main land, and, in the summer time, gay with tourists and guests.

Thence we journeyed the next day, by a most varied route, to Glasgow,—first by steam to Crinan, and thence along the Crinan Canal to Loch Fyne, amidst lovely scenery, its increasing softness of outline charming the eye all the more for its contrast with the rugged mountains and moors we had left behind.

A wild storm of thunder and lightning, with a deluge of rain, greatly diminished my satisfaction in the steamboat trip along Loch Fyne and through the Kyles of Bute into the Clyde,—said to be a passage of loveliness of land and water-scape hardly surpassed in Scotland. These "Kyles" are sea-channels of very variable width along the border of the Isle of Bute, and connect Loch Fyne with the Clyde.

At Glasgow I obtained only such hasty impressions as a few hours' wandering could give me. The Clyde there seemed to be full of iron hulls of steamships, which the canny and thrifty Scotchmen are building for *all the world*. My time was too limited to admit of my outstaying the party at this busy city.

LOCH KATRINE AND THE TROSSACHS.

I went from Glasgow to Edinburg by a very round-about way, it must be confessed, which took me twelve hours, as against the eighty *minutes* of direct communication by the swift trains of the "North British." But then I had a purpose, which was to traverse Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, and the famous Pass of the Trossachs. How could I leave Scotland without seeing the region which the muse of the "Wizard" had most atmosphered with romance? Impossible! So, in spite of "Scotch mist" in the morning, which soon ripened into rain of unqualified wetness, I went by rail to Balloch, and thence along Loch Lomond in a steamer and *a storm* at once. It was a great disappointment, with this mitigation: that, at the proper moment, Ben Lomond showed his lofty peak to better advantage than he sometimes does in a fine sky.

Loch Katrine was "all my fancy painted it;" but we saw it without sunshine; and we passed through the Trossachs, exulting that it did not rain enough to drench us on the top of the ugly wagons they use between the lochs and the steamboat landings. They give us poor accommodations at double price in the haunts of Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Forty-three Different Enterprises in Europe.

An interesting paper on the Agricultural Experimental Stations in Europe has been prepared, at the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington, by Mr. A. W. Angerer. It appears from the statistics given in this statement, that there are forty-three experimental stations in England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy. The first one was established in England in 1842, by Mr. Lawes, on his estate of Rothamstead, England, and this served as a pattern for similar ones in Germany. The work of these stations is by no means exclusively theoretical. Practical purposes had called for their establishment, and have demanded their continuance. The station of Halle controls eight deposits of manures, and makes several hundred analyses every year. The station at Bonn superintends thirty-four deposits and manure factories; that at Dahme controls two deposits. Ida Marienhutte manages a superphosphate factory and the manufacture of sulphuric acid. All stations perform technical and chemical tests in the interests of farmers, such as analysis of soil, etc., to a great extent, and derive therefrom a part of the means for their maintenance. Among the tasks undertaken are various examinations of soil; the physiology of plants and animals; the chemical and physical properties of arable land; the component parts of well-water; observations on the temperature of the soil; amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere of stables; experiments with manures; planting of various seeds; raising of plants in pots with water and quartz-seeds, different salts, and combinations of nitrogen; experiments on the nourishment of grasses through river-water; duration of life and degree of hardiness of injurious plants; influence of various methods in drilling; causes of the potato disease and its antidotes, inquiries into the nutrition of animals, the manner and measure of respiration, and the influence of various kinds of feed experiments in fattening; inquiries into the process of life in trichines, worms, etc.; experiments in breeding, etc.

In Prussia the control over experimental stations is invested in a "Central Commission for Experiments in Agricultural Chemistry," the present Chairman of which is Dr. Von Nathusius, Privy High Councillor of State, President of the State Agricultural Board, and Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture. One of its members is Mr. Von Salviati, Privy Councillor of State, Secretary of the State Agricultural Board, and editor of the "Annals of Agriculture" for the Prussian States. Dr. Loedersdorff, Dr. Eichhorn, and Dr. Pringsheim complete the committee, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

The officers in charge of the various experimental stations, report to this Central Commission, and are subject to its direction in regard to investigations to be made in the interest of the State. Thus a number of stations are engaged in the analysis of imported manures (guano, etc.) which of late have been much adulterated, the design of the Government being to prevent dealers from imposing on farmers in this article of trade. That this trade is very considerable is shown by the fact that in 1869 Germany imported, through the port of Hamburg alone, 92,300 tons of guano, phosphates, etc. The results of experiments are communicated to the Central Commission, to which they serve as bases for reports to the Minister of Agriculture, and are published in the official annals of that department.

According to the report on the work of the experimental stations during the year 1870, Eldena made experiments with 18 kinds of wheat, 6 of rye, 9 of barley, 15 of oats, 7 of clover and grasses, 11 of turnips, and 14 of beet-roots. At Proskau, experiments were made in planting potatoes of the ... of Gulich; at Poppelsdorf, inquiries into the proteine substances of barley, buckwheat, ryes, &c., were continued. At Halle, they experimented in fattening with twelve sheep to compare the effect of rapeseed cake and of lupines, and examined the process of nutrition in milk-producing animals.

Most of the experimental stations owe their existence to the Agricultural Associations; the one at Insterburg was established by the Central Association for Litthauen; that of Kuschen by the combined efforts of the Agricultural Associations of two districts; the Pomeranian Agricultural Society founded the stations at Regenwalde, and an association of farmers of various districts established the experimental station at Dahme. The excellent experimental station at Ida Marienhutte, near Saaran, belongs to the Agricultural Central Association of Silesia, and is administered by a special board of trustees; those of Halle and Bonn also have been founded by the local Agricultural Associations.

For experiments in a practical direction the Central Agricultural Academy at Weihenstephan has been selected. This has a very large area and great stocks of cattle, and this affords opportunity for extensive experiments in manures and feed. Moreover, the trustees of the six agricultural schools in Bavaria, have placed at the disposal of the committee fields and manures for use in experimenting with special reference to the various influences of climate and soil on farm products.

The agricultural experimental station in Italy, established, by royal decree of April 8, 1871, in Turin, has also published its programme. It proposes to make analyses of soil, of water, and of manure in regard to vegetation; to examine and test agricultural machines and tools, and to publish the results. It will render an annual report to the Minister of Agriculture. Pupils may be admitted, some free (receiving from the State two hundred lire per year), and others paying one hundred and sixty-three lire, or $32 per annum. Belgium established its first experimental station at Gembloux toward the close of 1871.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERALISM IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS—GENERAL BLACK AND MR. MOULTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having returned from a short trip through the central portion of the State, and having had my own hopes strengthened by my observations there made, I have concluded to give you a brief outline of what I saw and heard.

Everywhere I found the friends of the Liberal Reform movement full of hope, anticipating great things, and daily receiving accessions from the ranks of the Regular Republicans. In all the townships I visited, I found the friends of the new party had lists of Republicans committed to the support of Greeley and Koerner. It was noticeable that, in every instance, the recruits from the Republican ranks were from the most intelligent and thoughtful of its supporters, and very frequently the very fathers and leaders of the old Republican party. We ought not to be surprised at this, however, as this is the characteristic of all genuine revolutions having a good end in view. We have noticed from the first, in this cause, that it was such men as Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Greeley, Moulton, Palmer, and Koerner,—the careful, conscientious, and able thinkers,—who have had intelligence enough to take alarm at the corruption and lawlessness pervading the Government and threatening its overthrow, and independence enough to denounce and oppose it. On the other hand, party discipline is most loudly insisted upon, independence of party and devotion to principle and country most bitterly denounced, by such *patterns of character and consistency* as Cameron, Morton, Logan, Pomeroy, Chandler, Butler, Conkling, Creswell, and Oglesby.

When we ascertain how extensive and general, among the better and more intelligent classes of Republicans, is the purpose to disregard party domination and old affiliations, joining hands heartily and earnestly in a grand effort to overcome and put down corruption and abuse of power, we are filled not only with hope, amounting to confidence, as to the result of the present campaign, but with a firm faith also for the future of our country.

Let me give you a few instances illustrative of the change now in progress throughout the entire country:

In Champaign City, heretofore a stronghold of Radicalism, less than 150 voters turned out to hear Governor Oglesby at a Republican mass-meeting, while, a few evenings afterwards, over 300 voters turned out to hear a stranger present Liberal views. In Decatur, Oglesby's home, over 150 Liberal Republicans are on the roll, not counting the Germans, who are Liberal to a man; while almost daily accessions are being received. In Homer, where it has been almost impossible for years past to hold a meeting for political purposes opposed to the Radical view, the people turned out, on the evening of Aug. 16, in the largest in-door meeting ever held in the place, and listened for over two and a half hours to an arraignment of the present Administration and its partisans. A disturbance was attempted by the Grantites at this meeting, by shouting for Grant, etc.; but a leading Republican, Mr. B. C. Coffeen, rose promptly, and denounced the interruption in strong terms. No further disturbance occurred. The morning after this meeting, a Grant man gave in his adhesion to the Greeley movement, saying that, if matters had reached the point that the Administrationists proposed to prevent free speech and a fair discussion of the great questions of the day, it was time a check was put upon that party. Homer claimed, on Aug. 17, 23 Liberal Republicans (not counting any Democrats), and the list grows daily.

I could tire you with instances of the growth of Liberalism, but will pass them by to call attention briefly to other matters.

I made it a special object of study to ascertain the feeling of the Democrats as to Liberalism and Louisville. Almost to a man, they support the former and abjure the latter. I did not find, nor could I learn in my entire round of, a dozen Democrats, all told, who refuse to support the Baltimore Convention and its action. In Homer, there was but one Democrat who was waiting for the *fiat* of Kentucky Bourbonism. In Danville, I could learn of but one or two. In Monticello, one only. In Decatur, of two or three. Doubtless there are others; but the number is certainly very small of the Democrats who are willing to pull Mr. Grant's chestnuts out of the fire.

A few, who dislike the idea of voting for Mr. Greeley, have struck upon a happy compromise. They propose to cut Mr. Greeley's name from the ticket, but to vote for the Liberal Electors, saying that if these Electors shall vote for Greeley, it is their own lookout.

I met, while out, and had the pleasure of conversing with, General Black, the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Moulton, as well as of seeing many friends of the respective gentlemen.

General Black is a gentleman of fine presence; has brown hair, chin-whiskers and mustache, blue eyes; about 5 feet 9 inches high; has a clear strong, musical voice, an animated manner, and a compact frame, indicating energy and endurance. He is generally esteemed in the central portion of the State, where best known, the strongest stump-orator in the State. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about him is the wonderful personal friendship entertained for him by men of all parties, which secures for him great popularity, and fine audiences wherever he speaks. There is one appeal in General Black's favor, made whenever he rises before an audience, which is potent, though voiceless, and which persuades all of his tried patriotism and love of country. The left arm is shrunken and two inches shorter than the right, owing to the loss of a portion of the bone by a wound received while he was leading his regiment at the battle of Prairie Grove.

At the outbreak of the war, General Black was a student in Wabash College, Indiana, and, on the day that news spread over the land that Sumter had been fired on, he was the first from the College to enlist as a private soldier in the Montgomery Guards, afterwards Company I, Eleventh Indiana Zouaves. He was subsequently appointed Sergeant Major of this regiment, serving with it during the three months' service. Then he returned to his old home, Danville, and raised a Company, which was mustered in as Company K, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, upon the organization of which regiment he was elected and commissioned Major. For gallant services in the battle of Pea Ridge Ark, when he was severely wounded in the right fore-arm, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment,—Colonel Julius White having, for gallant conduct in the same action, been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

In the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, Gen. Black was, as before suggested, severely wounded in the left arm, and for a time his life was despaired of. But a strong constitution won a victory for him, and he was, soon after, on the resignation of the then Colonel of the regiment, promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment for his gallantry in the battle above referred to. He served with credit and distinction thereafter in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, and participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile, at which latter place he commanded a brigade, and led the same in the grand assault on the Blakely Batteries, being himself one of the first men inside the conquered forts. He and his regiment veteranized, and, for gallantry at Mobile and elsewhere, General Black received his commission as Brigadier General from the President.

Throughout his entire time of service, which lasted from the day the first gun was fired until after the last action in the great drama of our civil war was at an end, General Black, who *fought his way from the ranks* to the star, enjoyed the reputation of being a brave, able and chivalrous gentleman and officer; and it is within the personal knowledge of many that while some officers in our forces, including General Grant, refused to receive the colored people, or give them refuge within our lines, General Black always made room for these poor refugees, and the men of the Thirty-seventh hedged them about as with a wall.

Mr. Moulton I found a clear-headed, ready-spoken man, thoroughly in earnest in the great work in which he is embarked. He professes regret at being compelled to engage in this political struggle; but, regarding the situation as one fraught with peril to the Commonwealth by reason of the rank corruption and outspoken lawlessness of the present Administration and party in power, he yields his own preferences, cuts adrift from old party ties and associations, and enters with all earnestness into the struggle. Those who know him will expect valiant and effective service. His loss is keenly felt and deeply regretted by the Regulars, who hoped to number him among their leaders; but the sterling honesty of the man made such associations impossible, while it fixed, by the law of attraction, his position and fellowship among the leaders of Reform. B.

LIBERALISM IN MERCER COUNTY, ILL.

PERRYTON, Ill., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the last day of this month, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats are going to raise a Greeley pole in Aledo, and have a general good time. Mr. D. P. Phelps, of Monmouth, is to be present on the occasion, and give one of his sound, interesting speeches. Quite a number of Republicans in our county have thrown Grant overboard, and come out fairly and squarely for Greeley, and are using their best efforts and influence for the support of the Liberal cause. WANDERER.

LIBERALISM AT WARSAW, IND.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The campaign in this county is warming up. Yesterday, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, spoke here to acres of people, that came in from this and adjoining counties in wagons, buggies, on horseback, and on trains from the east, west, north, and south, until the town was full to overflowing. There were fully 10,000 voters out. The greatest of enthusiasm prevailed. Round after round of applause was given, and at times the entire audience were raised to their feet by the burning eloquence of the orator. Five fine brass bands discoursed music for the multitude. In the evening the Hon. A. O. Packard, of Plymouth, made a telling speech to a crowd that took up the street for two blocks. The Rev. Mr. Lang, of Michigan, spoke next,—a man who stumped for Grant four years ago, and one who understands the political situation. His speech sent terror to the hearts of the barnacles who were present.

The good work goes on gloriously. The Grantites write letters to the *Water-Sheet*, telling of Democrats joining the Grant and Wilson Clubs to the number of thirty-seven, at Leesburg, in this county, at one meeting, when, in fact, there were but eighteen persons out all told, and no Democrat joined. We have but one in the county that will not go for Greeley, and he has a son-in-law running for Sheriff on the Grant ticket. LIBERAL.

A FEMALE GRANTITE.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a Grant and Wilson mass meeting here, last night, in Court House Square, Mrs. Hazlett spoke a piece to about 500 people, three-fourths of whom were ladies. Although she censured the "abusers" of Grant, she was loud in her abuse of Sumner, Schurz and other "traitors" to Grantism. The Administrationists are losing ground here. Women do their speaking, and women prove the main attendants of their meetings. F. G.

LIBERALISM AT PORTAGE CITY, WIS.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. Morton H. Bovee, of Whitewater, this State, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night, at the Court House, in behalf of the Liberal movement. Mr. Bovee is an old and honored Democrat, and is an able and candid speaker. He treated only upon facts, and set forth the Grant Administration in its true light, to the great discomfort of the Grantites present.

On the 28th inst., Moses M. Strong, a Democrat, will speak for the Liberal cause.

GREELEY AND GRANT IN LAPORTE COUNTY, IND.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. Casper Butz, of Illinois, spoke in German at Wanatah to-night. Fully 1,500 people congregated in the village to hear him. He spoke in the schoolhouse. The people crowded it to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. His speech was a success, and was warmly and enthusiastically applauded. The Germans are alive and working in the Liberal cause.

After Mr. Butz had concluded his speech, Mr. J. H. Winterbotham, candidate for Senator for Laporte and Stark Counties, addressed the people upon the political issues of the day, dwelling at length upon the pickings and stealings of the Grantite party. He showed up a great many of the shining lights of the party of Hate in no enviable light, and concluded his address amid the cheers of the people.

Michigan City sent a large delegation, which was re-enforced at LaCroix and Westville. The train was so crowded that it was almost impossible to find even standing room.

The Grantites imported two German speakers from Cincinnati to address the Germans at this place this evening. Only seven Germans, by actual count, attended their meeting, and they were Greeley men, who were unable to get away from their business to go to Wanatah, but who, during the evening, dropped in to hear what these Porkopolis speakers had to say for themselves. Of course the black-and-tanners were out in force,—about 60.

Put Michigan City down as being sound on Hendricks and Craun, in October, and Greeley and Brown in November. The Administrationists look sick. Grant on the brain is what is the matter with them. LIBERAL.

POLITICS AT M'HENRY, ILL.

MCHENRY, Ill., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have recently taken a trip to the pleasant village of McHenry, situated on the banks of the Fox River, about 60 miles from Chicago, via the Northwestern Railroad, and which is one of the most pleasant summer resorts of the many about Chicago. They have three large lakes six miles north, and one mile west, at all of which, and in the river, can be found as good hunting and fishing as at any other place in the West. The scenery about the place is very picturesque and beautiful. They have two large hotels, which are now accommodating a goodly number of Chicago people who are spending the summer at this place.

There is not as yet much excitement about politics, although many have now come out either for Reconciliation or Hate. The Democrats are a unit, nearly, for Honest Horace Greeley. There are a very few Blanton Democrats, but they have no prominence in the politics of the county or village. There are yet many Republicans who have not elected which way to vote. A careful estimate places the number of Liberals in this county at from 500 to 700. The Germans are a unit for Old Honesty. I know of but one German that is for Grant, and he is a man of no influence. The Irish will go for Greeley almost unanimously. C. A. K.

Fond Du Lac Air-Line Railroad to Milwaukee.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For some years past, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads have been watching each other and manœuvering to get the upper hand in securing the freight and travel of the great Northwest. At last the Milwaukee Road broke the ice by commencing last year to build a railroad of their own between Milwaukee and Chicago, which is at present nearly half built. When finished, they expected to carry all the passengers they would bring from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin into Milwaukee, over their new road, as soon as finished, on to Chicago, leaving the Northwestern Branch between the two cities the local business only, which would not be sufficient to pay running expenses. At this gloomy prospect of things for the Northwestern, the friends of the Milwaukee & St. Paul chuckled exceedingly, but they little dreamed of the stuff the Northwestern men were made of. To-day, at 10 o'clock, Colonel A. DeGraff arrived here from St. Paul, and, before the week is over, will have over 2,000 men grading the "Air Line Branch of the Northwestern Road" from this city to Milwaukee, and the whole distance will be finished by the 1st of next November. Colonel DeGraff is one of the leading railroad builders of the country, and is at present building the railroad from St. Paul to Pembina, on the Northern Pacific; has built the railroad from Winona to St. Paul, and on to St. Peter, over 300 miles, this year. If he can't get men enough here at once to finish up this little bit of a road in the next two months, he will take enough to do so from his works in Minnesota and Dakota. He has brought Mr. Rock, of Madison, into this State with him, being one of his ablest and most energetic contractors, under whom most, if not all, of the work will be placed.

A writer in your columns, some days ago, stated that the Milwaukee & Northern Road had secured the right of way by Milwaukee along the shore of the lake, between the lake and the city, thus avoiding the expense and delays of having to go through the city. But it was not the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad that achieved this splendid and economic flank movement, but officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway that had the brains, the foresight, and the knowledge to do it, and, in consequence of their splendid action, they will no longer have to dump their passengers destined for Northern Wisconsin, or the great Northern Pacific Railway, or St. Paul, at Milwaukee, as the road will continue unbroken through the latter city. The distance from this town to Chicago, by the present Northwestern Road, is 177 miles; the distance by the branch from here via Milwaukee, is 149,—being a saving of 28 miles.

A CONSTANT READER.

How the German Citizens Will Vote.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Am a German by birth, and will venture to say, that three-fourths of the Germans in the United States are for Horace Greeley, or will be by the time of the National election. Look at the meeting we had at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall on the night of Aug. 13. Does anybody suppose that the German element in America will desert the Hon. Carl Schurz in this country, when he had, as a Republican, to leave his native country to save his life, because he was against Personal Government, and wanted the people as a whole to rule the country, and not a Grant party, or Smith party, or Jones party? I assure you, Mr. Editor, the Germans who have been in this country for upwards of five years, and understand English passably, and are any way acquainted with American politics, will cast their votes only for statesmen and philosophers like Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21. PHIL MAYERS.

Dog Killing in Memphis—Experience of an Executioner.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 17.

Yesterday was the time agreed upon for the opening of the dog-killing season. Early in the morning a tall, raw-boned citizen stalked into the office of Chief of Police Athy, and in stentorian accents wanted to know if he wanted any "dog-killers." The citizen had an antiquated piece of artillery that possibly have been a "Wenfeel" shotgun, which he handled carefully, as with a look he said, "that's death to all barkers, and don't you doubt it."

Captain Athy looked at the gun and then at the citizen, and meekly answered that he had no wish to call into question the authenticity of his statement. After a few minutes' conversation the citizen was hired as dog-killer at "six bits" a day. As he went out, he requested the Captain to charter three drays to follow him and cart off the dead, as he was a "bad man." This was just 13 minutes after 8 a. m.

At just 27½ minutes after 9, or 1 hour 14½ seconds later, the citizen and his gun once more appeared in the Chief's office. But what a change had come over both! The citizen's clothing was tattered and torn, and hung on his attenuated frame in shreds. His gun was a fair counterpart to that of Rip Van Winkle's after his twenty years' sleep on the mountain. From a large rent in the left leg of his pantaloons big drops of gore trickled, while his hands and face looked as if the citizen had been engaged in a bear or wild-cat fight.

Looking first wildly at the Chief for a minute, his gaze fell upon his gun and then to his trowsers. It was one of the last long, lingering kind of looks, and plainly spoke of a heart bowed down. Raising his eyes once more, he slowly, sadly said: "It was a yaller dog." Relinquishing his grasp on the "Wenfeel," that valued relic dropped to the floor, the stock and hammer broken off, while the barrel was bent as if it had been hammered over an anvil. Once more working his vial of sorrow, the citizen ejaculated: "I am a tough man, but I don't kill no more dogs. Just after leaving here I saw the dog. It was a 'bull.' When I saw it I whistled, and it stopped and sorter smelled. I raised that gun, and, looking through the sights until I saw the 'bull's' eye, I touched her off. As I remarked before, it was a yaller dog and before the smoke cleared away I felt a knawing on my left leg. Well, that dog's dead, but I don't feel like working any more, and will resign," and then the citizen gathered up his "killer" and walked slowly away. A few active "killers," who have no respect for "yaller bulls," can find work by applying to the Chief.

The Colored Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts.

An address by the colored Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts has been issued. The following are the concluding portions:

Let us be "against the policy of hate against fanning ancient flames into continued life." Let us cease to rake "in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning." Let us "pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames and abolish the hate." Fellow countrymen! You especially who in the dark valley of slavery hoped for better days; you whose faith led you to anticipate freedom, be not now doubtful. Let us not question the good faith of those who have been brought over to the right side until there be proof to the contrary. As yet, we who hold most sacred all that you are contending for assure you that there is not one particle of doubt that under the administration of Horace Greeley you will enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizenship. The colored men will not, we are sure, desert one of their oldest, earliest, and honest-tried friends, such as is Horace Greeley, to vote for one who, like General Grant, only entered the Republican party at the eleventh hour for the purpose of obtaining the highest office. We have never been accused of ingratitude—no it is not characteristic of our race. Horace Greeley's record is crowded for thirty years, with the most earnest, warm-hearted, and entirely disinterested advocacy of our rights and our interests. President Grant never vouchsafed us a cordial word in his life, and never did one act in our favor to which his position as an officer of the Government or an agent of a party did not compel him. With this plain and unvarnished statement of facts and the positions of the two candidates we leave the question to the candid, enlightened patriotism and judgment of our fellow-countrymen, the country ever believing that their sense of gratitude will impel them to cast their ballots for the true representatives of honesty, "the unity of the Republic, equal rights to all, and reconciliation"—GREELEY AND BROWN.

PASCHAL BEVERLY RANDOLPH, M. D.,
ALFRED R. LEWIS,
CHARLES N. MILLER, M. D.,
WILLIAM HENRY MURRAY,
Committee on Address.

BOSTON, Aug. 13, 1872.

—General Newton's submarine excavations under the hard, primitive rocks of "Hell Gate," in Long Island Sound" are regarded by many as really more wonderful than the catacombs of Paris, the Suez Canal, or the Hoosac Tunnel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

To gather pearls from ocean's vases,
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

An Essential of Loveliness.—To be entirely beautiful the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry, or harsh. On the contrary, the plainest face, if it be but surmounted by the luxuriant and glossy tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is, happily, within the reach of lovely woman and being so discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that Lyon's Kathairon was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct but so long as it remains, that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court-House: House and lot, 25x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., $8,500. Frame, with all modern improvements, and large lot, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $14,000. House and corner lot on Ellis-av., $12,000. Furnished house and lot on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; immediate possession, $12,000. Brick house and lot 25x177 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $25,000. Also, other houses and lots on the South and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 132 LaSalle-st., Room 2. We have several cheap lots on Wood, Lincoln, and Robey sts., near Milwaukee-av.; also one seven First-st. $400. 10 acres fronting Humboldt Park, cheap. 5 acres on Chicago-av., near Boulevard. 10 acres on Powell and Milwaukee-av. 10 acres Sec. 20, 40, 13. 20 acres at Irving Park, $800. 4 acres on Hyman av. 13, 39, 13. 90 North Ashley-st., cottage and lot, $2,000.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House: Houses and lots at Maywood; small payments down; balance on easy terms. House and 50-foot lot on Wentworth-av. $4,750.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 40x180 to 20 foot alley, on Ellis-av, 200 feet north of Egan-av, very near horse and steam cars; water and gas; at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EAST FRONT ON ELLIS-AV., 50x340, 600 feet north of Egan av; water and gas, with good house and barn; very near horse and steam cars; one of the choicest locations on the street, and offered very cheap; fine shrubbery and fruit trees. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT $600, A FEW LOTS JUST OUTside of the fire limits, on Leavitt, Oakley, Hoyne and Western-av. There is nothing inside the city limits so desirable or cheap. Small payment down, and perfect title. Office open every evening till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO BETTER BARGAIN ON South Side: frame house and lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth: $2,000, half cash; discount for all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard-sts., and Wabash-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison, Lake, Homan, Washington, Park-av., Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson-sts., and Central Park, all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel-sts., and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs., and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,200 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Fortieth-st) with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets and basement; gas materials, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,500; $500 cash and balance $40 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LEASE OF A house containing six good rooms, with closet to each room in a very good condition, with furniture, carpets, etc. which are new and of very good quality. Rent $25 per month. Call, between 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., at No. 84 North Green-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Wood, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.

OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS.

Shurtleff and Stewart-av., Ruddan and Garibaldi-sts., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts. 40 lots on Forty-fifth-st. and Layton-st. 1 lot on Campbell-av., near Van Buren-st.

WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 115 WEST Madison-st.: Five acres opposite Central Park, subdivided into 48 lots, and fenced; choice for investment, or to retail, $20,000. Twelve acres on Lake-st., east of Central Park, at a bargain. Seven acres, and 4 acres, on Madison-st., east of the Park. Sixty feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av., $12,000.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, close to Union Park, at low figure and easy terms. Price little above value of the lot. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SECTION 3, 40, 13, ON Grand-av.; terms, one quarter cash, etc. Money in it. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 78½ FEET, CORner Lake and Valentine-sts., at $45 per foot; no better business corner in the city at that price; two blocks west of Western-av.; or will exchange for house and lot on West Side, worth $2,500, balance to run 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. This is a great bargain, as I have to leave the city. Abstract given. Apply to M. HALL, 215½ West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 129 WINCHESTER-av.; a bargain; must be sold. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., corner of May. Also, 40 acres in Sec. 33, 39, 13, cheap. JOHN ROCKWELL, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL GOOD BUSIness lots, with houses and stores, on West Madison-st. Also, houses and lots in all parts of the West Side. GEO. ROUNDS & CO., 119 East Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WENTWORTH-AV., $1,200. Big bargain. House and lot 157 Mather-st., cheap. A number of houses in the West Side cheap. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—25x100 FOOT LOT TO 12-FOOT ALley, No. 336 Fifth-av., cheap for cash. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE House with bay window. Easy terms. Apply to MEARS 1332 Prairie-av., from 11 to 12 and 4 to 5.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOTS ON Michigan and Wabash-avs., also on Lake, Madison, and Monroe-sts.; also several 99 years' leases, with or without re-appraisals or increase of rent during entire term, with privilege of purchase, etc.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., JUST SOUTH OF city limits, two elegant places (one a corner) with all modern improvements, at a bargain; on easy terms. Owner wishes to leave city. Fine grounds. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON LAKE-AV., 45x175 feet, with a good 2-story house, only $9,500; water and gas, and near horse and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 rooms; built in the best style with piazzas and bay-window; containing hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, etc.; two lots 24x185, filled and sodded; fine location; 1 block from Randolph cars; terms easy and abstract furnished. Inquire 360 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Fullerton-st. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, HOUSE AND lot on Carpenter-st. near Madison. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CENTRE-av., $10,000; house of 11 rooms, two-story and basement; all modern improvements. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAKE and Egan-av.; water and gas; good house, and very near horse and steam cars; $4,500. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSIness property, near Harrison and Halsted-sts.; brick buildings and 25 feet lot; will rent for $3,000; will give a bargain and take good farm for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES IN SECTION 34, 38, 14; also 40 acres on Stony Island-av. All choice and well located property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$30 A MONTH—441 SECOND-ST., new cottage, 5 rooms; lot 25x120; price, $2,895; $475 cash. J. H. HOOKER, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—Choice house and lot on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen-st.; 14 rooms, well suited for boarding house; $4,500, if taken this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—16 LOTS ON WENTWORTH-ST. and Railroad-av., near Forty-third-st. station. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, AT $350 and $450 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wiener's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey avs. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND HOUSE, OPPOSITE R. I. Car Works; cheap; 5 good dwellings on South Side; Cheap lots on South Side; 9 good houses on West Side; some to exchange for lots. A few tracts of cheap acre property. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 20X44 FEET, LOT 28X120 feet, on St. John's Place, near Union Park. Price, $3,000. E. H. CUMMINGS & CO., 180 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON DE KALB-ST., AT A cash bargain; must be sold. Inquire at 1388 State-st.

FOR SALE—$730, $260 CASH, WILL BUY A LOT on Douglas-place; $650, $100 cash, will buy a lot on Geneva-st. The above lots are east of Western-av., on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the large manufacturing interests; the horse cars will pass within one block of this ground. Call early and secure a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—28 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av. Also, lots fronting on Coolidge, Sampson, Taylor, Polk, Lexington, and Harrison-sts., and on Western-av. These choice lots will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., Real Estate Agents, southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIVE NEW homes at the corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st.; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET ON SOUTH Clark-st., nearly opposite the new Pacific Hotel, and near new Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., CHOICE EAST FRONT building lots, 50x200, near corner Oakwood-av and new boulevard, below market price. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS on Johnson place and Vincennes-av. Price $8,400 and $6,000—only $500 down. Each house has 11 rooms, gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc. lots almost are worth $2,500 and $3,000. Are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and at above figures are fully 25 per cent below value. J. S. SCOVEL, 79 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.
150 ft south Park Boulevard, s w cor Oakwood Boulevard.
800 ft on Oakwood Boulevard west of Vincennes av.
Will sell in lots to suit customers, at low prices and on liberal terms.
53 ft on Vincennes-av., s e cor Bowen-av.
206 ft on Michigan-av., s e cor Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft on Indiana-av., s w cor Forty-eighth-st.
155 ft on Indiana-av., s e cor Fifty-third-st.
75 ft on State-st., near Fifty-seventh-st.
149 ft on Indiana-av., s w cor Fifty-first-st.
300 ft on Prairie-av., 4 corners Fifty-third-st.
700 ft on Calumet-av., 4 corners Fifty-third-st.
606 ft fronting South Park, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-st.
Also a large amount of other choice suburban property.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL two-story houses and Gothic cottages in good neighborhood, near church, schools, and depot; 24 daily passenger trains to and from the city. Call and see us at Englewood, and 58 East Harrison-st. HULBURD & CO.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE OFFER for sale this week several beautiful lots, short distance from depot, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. There is no better investment south of city limits than this choice property, near the South Park and Englewood station. We reach Chicago in 20 minutes, by steam, and have the benefit of 24 daily passenger trains each way, with commutation fare at $10 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 58 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st.; $3,500 per acre. Terms, $30,000 in 1872; $50,000 in 1875, and $50,000 in 1878. Capitalists: $100,000 can be made to-day, if subdivided into lots. It will only be in the market for a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A FINE house just completed, containing 9 rooms of large size, hot and cold water bathroom, marble mantels, and fine finish throughout; grounds and location the best in the city; for sale cheap and on easy terms. E. H. PLUMMER, Room 17, 36 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, 100x180 feet improved, price $4,500. Also two lots, 50x180 feet each, unimproved all in Evanston, south depot. For terms apply at Room 4, Central Union Block, 287 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50 ft front by 150 ft deep, with good sidewalks and surrounded by good improvements, for $500, $750, and $1,000. Terms, one fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at six per cent interest, or monthly payments can be made. JOHN CULVER, Office 149 LaSalle-st. Otis Block.

FOR SALE—28 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the depot. Halsted-st. is gravelled all the way to the property. Dummy trains are run at hours to accommodate merchants and mechanics. The lots are only one block from the railroad. Price, $300 each, payable $25 cash, and $5 per month. Will sell on long time. No payments for three years to parties who will build at once. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS on the ridge at South Englewood, close to depot, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.: 3 lots in Irving Park in original subdivision; very cheap, almost at your own price; 10 acres on Sec. 35, 39, 13; 2 acres south of Humboldt Park, on Chicago-av.; also, some very choice South Park property.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, CROCKer's subdivision, &c. Cheap for cash. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 61 lots, between Jefferson and Winfield-av. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—NICE SUBURBAN HOME IN Monee, 32 miles on I. C. R. R. Two acres of vineyard, house, barn, well, cistern, etc. Will be sold cheap. Vineyard in full bearing now; fruit worth $1,000 a year. Address H. C. CHITTENDEN, Monee, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood, two blocks from railroad, on long time; only $1,000 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, ONLY 8 DAYS MORE, that choicest of lake shore sites, 180x467 feet; rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, AT South Chicago in front of large woollen mills. A. W. WHEELER, owner, hardware store 315 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AUCTIONEER OF ABILITY WANTS TO travel with a stock of goods. Fairs especially. Address H 36, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 309 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 564 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW: GOOD single rooms at Merchants European Hotel, $1 per day. Good meals from 25 to 50 cents.

WANTED—500 PAINTERS TO ATTEND A mass meeting at 1372 State st., on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. All nationalities cordially invited.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT OF 25 OR 50 FEET FRONT ON Dearborn-st., near Lincoln Park, east front; will pay half cash. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT, ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., lot and cottage house. Will pay cash. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STORE STAND—IN THE FLOURishing village of West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa. The house is substantial and commodious, with a large and improving custom. Price, $2,200, on accommodating terms. Apply to JOSEPH STEER.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.: A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESville.—The session commences on October 1. The institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN teacher for English reading tuition in exchange for French tuition. Address E 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH higher mathematics and Latin. Inquire of JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., 607 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 744 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 17 East Eighteenth-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 328 West Madison-st.; branch, 260 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, Nos. 134, 136, 142, and 144 Vincennes-av.; 11 rooms each; all the modern improvements. 24, 26, and 28 Thirty-eighth-st., new two-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Jones-st., new two-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 683 Fulton-st., near Wood, 10 rooms. Upper part of house 845 West Washington-st., 4 rooms. New house on Forty-fifth st. fourth house east of Langley-av., 8 rooms. Five new brick houses on North Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms each; modern improvements. Nos. 143, 147, and 144 Vincennes-av., new two-story and basement brick houses, 11 to 12 rooms. New house on Van Buren-st., near Western-av., 5 rooms and closets; rent $22 per month. Parties wishing to rent houses will always find a large list at our office. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY HOUSES, $35 each, at Cottage Grove, corner Forty-fifth and Vincennes av.; one block west of Cottage Grove dummy. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE ON West Washington-st., above Union Park, with or without furniture. Inquire southwest corner Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF 361 FULTON-ST., $25. Upper part 87 Mitchell-st., $20; with barn, $35; 6 rooms each. Upper part new house, Fulton-st., near Oakley, 5 rooms, bath, etc., $40. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, 2-story and basement house 287 Twenty-fifth-st.; all modern improvements and barn; in perfect order; $75 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 14, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, CONTAINing eight rooms, water, gas and sewer in street. Apply to J. T. GOLDEN, real estate and house renting agent, No. 101 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, CORNER West Washington and Western-av., six rooms; also large factory building. D. LEONARD.

TO RENT—A SEVENTEEN-ROOM HOUSE full of boarders, Union Park district. Furniture for sale partly on time. H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison, Room 4.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 132 LASALLE-st., Room 2: Two new brick houses, 11 and 13 South Green-st., 14 rooms each. Good 2-story, 11 room house, near business; possession Sept 1; would like to sell some furniture. 3 room cottage on Shurtleff-av., near Douglas place, $25.

TO RENT—ONE TENEMENT OF FOUR rooms and closets, 42 Eagle-st., near corner of West Lake and Union-sts. Apply at 53 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BLOCK OF FIVE 3-STORY and basement houses, on Dearborn-st., corner of Ontario-st., suitable together for a family hotel, and will be finished for that purpose. If not rented for a hotel by Monday, will finish and rent singly to private families. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Room 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS NEWLY AND VERY handsomely furnished, single or en suite, at low rates, Nevada Hotel, 77 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, without board, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st. Address C 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, for lady and gentleman; quiet but central location. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen. Inquire at 48 South May-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, partially furnished, suitable for a dentist or a physician. Apply to H. S. WHITCOMB, at the Rooms of the Chicago Christian Union, 758 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or 4 gentlemen. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORhood, near Union Park, a house partly furnished; possession immediately. Address T 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR OF 315 FULton-st., furnished throughout for housekeeping—to parties without children only. Rent, $40. Cheap. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED, ALso furnished room, at 15 Aldridge-court. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS IN BRICK Building, Lake-st., near Paulina, $8 and $10, water and gas, to gentlemen only. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO GROWN UP FAMILY, 5 rooms and summer kitchen at 56 South Green-st., near Madison, $27 per month.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND UPPER PART OF A new cottage, to a small American family, near Robey-st. and south of Van Buren. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHed, on Wabash-av., between Hubbard-court and Van Buren, to a responsible party. Apply in store, 499 State.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., 5 ROOMS, $35 PER month. Shurtleff-av. cosy cottage, only $25 per month. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHed rooms without board; also, single room, 10 Peck court, corner Michigan-av. MRS. BATES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 20 and 22 South Canal-st. 40x100, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-lighted offices in the stone-front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st., at the same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 146 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-st. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell's, the first floor and basement of an iron and stone-front building 40x130; steam elevator, etc.; possession immediately. Also a 3-story brick factory 45x90, with or without steam power, on Arcade-court, between Franklin st. and Fifth-av. Apply to BEST & GOWARD, 190 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN. APPLY AT 309 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STABLE FOR 4 HORSES, AT 86 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE, offices and rooms suitable for merchant tailor or other business; cheap to good tenants. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE OF WELL-FITTED drug store, for jeweller and watchmaker; also, two front rooms for dentist. Good location for business, on West Side, midway between Halsted-st. and river. Address F W D, 132 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by Hamlin, Hale & Co., Nos. 31 and 33 South Canal-st.; a very desirable location. For terms and particulars apply to LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for manufacturing, well lighted, and house adjoining, corner Washington and Western-avs. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 19 AND 21 SOUTH Canal-st.; size, 40x80; well lighted. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL IN CITY OR good country town; would act as clerk or steward, or take the management of one. Address T, 362 Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE with 5 rooms on first floor in the vicinity of Halsted, Van Buren, Lake, or Loomis-st. Inquire, or address A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR more rooms near West st. cars. No children. Possession by Sept. 1. State rent and location. Address X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE party, a house of 8 rooms, near the West Side parks. Address G, 90 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF FIRST-class South Side houses, furnished or unfurnished; please call immediately. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED; A SMALL house. Address, stating number rooms and rent, to A. J. S., 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT ON FIRST floor, about 25x100, in the burnt district; state terms. Address S 80, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 1, A COTTAGE or part of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to street cars; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address C 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 15 rooms, with modern improvements, in good locality, either South or West Division. Good references. Address B & H, 1218 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR more rooms near West street cars; no children; possession by Sept. 1; state rent and location. Address X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURnished house on South Side south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-second-sts. for a first-class tenant. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO TAKE half interest in the building business; long established. Apply to BROWN, 62 South Green-st., near Halsted.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE plumbing and gasfitting business, with a small capital. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 62 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,000 IN cash to go into the land business, already established; have over half a million acres on sale at this time; to the right person who desires to step into a business that will actually pay here is a chance. For particulars call between 9 and 3 o'clock, at 120 Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with $5,000 to extend a good paying wholesale and jobbing trade already established in this city. Address, stating where interview may be had K 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $1,000 cash, to open a drug store on the North Side; store already secured; best locality in the burnt district. Address U 23, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, large sums at 9 per cent., second mortgages, and leased houses. H. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots and collaterals. STEPHEN GRAY, Room 13, 114 West Madison-st.

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY. WANTED A loan of $5,000 from 1 to 2 years, for which will pay 10 per cent per annum, with security on real estate worth $25,000. Address E. G. P., Tribune office.

WANTED—INSURANCE CLAIMS, OR BALances after dividend, cashed at very highest market rates, by A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, long time. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—N. W. R., IN TRIBUNE OF 20TH instant, send your address to JOHN G. MASON, Box No. 5, Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Business Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Maria DesMoulin, 20 years old, disappeared at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Any information concerning her should be sent to 300 First-st.

PERSONAL—THE ADDRESS OF ALEXANDER McDonald, late of Montreal, Canada, is desired by WALTER M. JACKSON, care Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.

PERSONAL—MRS. MARY A. MANN, THAT left boarding house on North Clark-st 5 years ago, will hear from a friend if she will please send her address to W 80, Tribune Branch office.

PERSONAL—MISSING SINCE SATURDAY evening from her home, 542 South Canal-st., Emma Lister, aged 14 years; rather tall, brown hair; had on blue suit and brown straw hat. Anyone knowing her whereabouts will please inform her parents, at above address.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND IN A store; German preferred; good penman and one living at home preferred. Z 6, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKER in a wagon and carriage repair shop; one used to jobbing preferred. Call at 211 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKER at Dellemer & Quiess, Elgin. Address, for four days, DELEMER & QUIER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 OR 2 SHOE makers, at Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., to whom steady employment will be given. Passage paid by calling at 9 o'clock, at 104 or 12.

WANTED—PRESS BOY 16 YEARS OLD AT DANIELS BROS. & CO., 61 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SMART AND INTELLIGENT youth to make himself generally useful in a cigar factory, with privilege of learning the trade, at 179 Carroll-st.

WANTED—BY THE GARDEN CITY MANUfacturing Company, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts., man to run a surfacer.

WANTED—8 OR 10 CARPENTERS, ALSO, 2 or 3 to work on job work. 611 Archer-av.

WANTED—3 CARVERS AND 6 CABINET-makers. Corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-SMITH'S HELPER, at 621 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, four wood workers, and three blacksmiths at the Old Shop, Niles, Mich. None but first-class men need apply. Married men preferred. Wages from $10 to $12 per week.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER. APPLY AT 10 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FOUR PAINTERS. APPLY EARly this morning, at foundry, corner Ohio and Franklin-sts. O'BRIEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK AT TANNER'S Restaurant, 223 East Washington-st., near the tunnel.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS-FEEDERS; also a young man who understands distributing in a job room. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, 50 laborers to work on track; good wages. Inquire of R. T. CRAIN, Superintendent, corner Twentieth and State sts.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of machinery, and can make himself generally useful at 84 Market-st. Central Block.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, ONE who understands his business. Apply at Chicago Cutlery Manufacturing Company, 177 to 187 Mather-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHOP HANDS TO WORK at sash doors, etc. None other wanted. Apply at shop on Mitchell-st., between Lumber and Stewart-av.

WANTED—6 OR 8 GOOD CARPENTERS to work at stair building. Inquire at corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. TOBIN & BEDAN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX BOOK-folders and four stitchers. F. MUNSON, 295 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TOOL SHARPENER AND blacksmith helper at 38 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT NEW BUILDing on Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH ON express wagon work, at 204 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS to rent rooms and take jobs. Apply to MAARS, 556 Wentworth-av., 6 to 7 a. m.

WANTED—THREE TINNERS—THOSE USED to capping fruit-cans preferred. Apply at WM. ARCHDEACON'S, 211 & 213 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MARBLE-CUTTER. APPLY AT 8 Hubbard Court.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE RESTAURANT cook; either German or French. Wages $60 per month. Apply at No. 871 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY BOYS TO drive teams; good wages. Apply to E. F. CULLERTON, corner Post and Levee-sts., Bridgeport Locks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Liberal wages offered for such. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, WHO understands men's furnishing goods, and one who is acquainted with Iowa to travel in that State. None but first class men need address A. Carrier 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in the 'ice' goods business to sell goods by sample in city and country. Inquire corner Franklin and Madison-sts., up stairs. D. M. POLLACK & CO.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ice wagons. Inquire of JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—5 GOOD TEA AND GROCERY canvassers for city retail trade, to work on commission. S. HAMILTON, 919 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST VIOLINIST, ALSO CORNET player. Good wages. Apply at American Dramatic Institute, 619 West Lake-st., at 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO MEN FOR THE FAMILY grocery trade; must be well acquainted with the city trade. Apply at 237 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELLING GROCERY salesmen. GEORGE ROSS & CO., 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY—ONE WHO CAN come well recommended. RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO., 75 & 77 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 NEWS BOYS, AT 258 WEST Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LADIES AND 50 gentlemen, agents for city and country; at 258 West Madison-st., up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. Call or write.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work on gravel train; to leave this day, free fare; no charges in office. Company work. Apply at 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS, AND FOREMEN, with men, for the Northwestern Railroad Memphis & Wisconsin Central; all kinds of railway work at high prices; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; entirely free fare. Apply to Company's Agents, BJORTH & NEWTON, 27 Lake-st.

WANTED—100 MEN EARLY THIS MORNING, 4 city work, 20 stone masons, 50 gravel train men, for Illinois; iron men and spikers for Dakota; near Sioux City; fare furnished. Men for North Pacific and Northwestern, at highest wages. Apply early at 21 West Randolph-st. ANGELL & COAKES, Agents.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—100 RAILroad laborers for the Michigan Central Railroad. Good healthy place; wages $2.00 per day; board, $4.00; free fare. Also 200 for other roads; same terms. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or at 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—LABORERS for Government work; three years' steady employment; wages $2.25; fare furnished. 106 South Franklin-st., Room 28.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, $2.25 to $2.50 PER day; 50 saw-mill hands, $35 to $40 per month and board; 200 teams, $5 per day; free fare. SNELL & SHARP, West Randolph-st., and 25 West ...

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS TO WORK IN brick yard. Steady work and good wages. E. A. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 LABORERS and 10 teamsters at 44 Harmon Court. G. G. RUSSELL & CO.

WANTED—FARM HAND; AMERICAN OR German, for balance of season. Apply at SEAVEY'S, corner of State and Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 MEN ON NORTHERN R. R. Call at 58 Canal-st. Old Reliable California Restaurant. Free fare! No office fee! $2.25 per day.

WANTED—WE WILL START FOR COLORADO on Monday, the 26th inst. You can hold your tickets, and come on afterward, with us. We secure good homes, of 160 acres, and provide yourselves and families against future want; come and go with us. The Southwestern Colony offer you liberal terms on which to get out there, and sympathy in a tangible form after you are there. This Colony is a year and a half old. Office, Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER AND DELIVERY man in market. Apply at 179 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call and secure an independent and profitable business for the country. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—A NIGHT WATCHMAN AND fireman, must come well recommended. Apply at 278 Third-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY FOR THE saw mill, 50 men; wages $26 to $40 per month and board; fare furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or at 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS ON GARD'S steam brick yard, Ashland-av. (Reuben st.), a little south of Twenty-second-st. Good wages paid.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM NEAR ARcola, Douglas Co., Ill., a man and wife (no children). Man must be a practical farmer, and understand blooded stock, gardening, and tree culture; his wife wanted for dairy and general housework. Good house, garden and fair salary. Unexceptionable references required. J. A., 10 Eldridge-court, Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 582, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 494 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED, WITHout deception. Circular, containing the different causes and proof required, forwarded on receipt of $1. Address JOHN DOE, P. O. Box 282, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF ROGERS' plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER'S SETS OF CHISels at $2.50; other tools correspondingly cheap. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY goods counters in perfect order, 22 feet each. Apply at 738 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—YACHT VOLANT—THE PRETtiest and best of Smith's boats; lies in the lake basin at foot of Thirteenth-st., or to let by the day or hour. G. B. SMITH, 730 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FULL SET OF U. S. cents which I will sell for $50. Address or call for WINSOR, Porter's Telegraph College.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERty, for stock and fixtures of a dry goods store. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID FARM SIXteen miles from Court House, worth $12,000, for first-class city property. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BEST FARM IN Indiana, 220 acres, near Logansport; will give a great bargain in exchange for city property. No money required. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—40 ACRES PEACH land at Manistee, Mich., for Chicago suburban property. A good chance. LOWELL & WILLISTON, 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE for a light, one horse spring truck; must be in good order. By ANDERSON & DUNN, 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—50-FOOT LOT IN Irving Park—value, $1,500, having $800 incumbrance, payable $400 June 15, 1873, and $400 Sept. 15, 1874—for fine parlor and dining room furniture; have warranty deed. Would like to trade with furniture dealers. Address, at once, S 34, Tribune Branch office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the person whom anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 163 CALUMET-AV., A THORoughly competent girl for general housework—small family. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 1127 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 163 STANTON-AV., 2 BLOCKS south of Douglas House, in a family of two, a first-class German girl for general housework; must be a good cook, and come well recommended; no others need apply; good wages will be given.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 23 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small house for a small family at 145 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a good place. 163 Centre-av.

WANTED—WASHER-WOMEN AT EUREKA Laundry, 76 Locomis-st.

WANTED—AT 1181 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO do general housework, including cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED—GIRL AGED 12 TO 16 YEARS, TO take care of child, at 919 Wabash-av., corner of Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND-GIRL—Swede or German. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at 373 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, in a small family at Lakeview. Apply at Room 8, Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market.

WANTED—GIRL: A GOOD DINING-ROOM girl at 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—3 DINING-ROOM GIRLS; GOOD wages. Apply at Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DINING-ROOM girl, German or Swede. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT GIRL OF from 14 to 16 years old, to take care of a child. Good wages and a comfortable home. Apply at 633 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 200 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework, in a small family. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 765 WABASH-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, AT WILSON'S Grand Central Laundry, Nos. 297 and 299 South State-st.

WANTED—A COOK, SECOND, AND CHAMber girl for one family; highest wages paid. Apply early at 109 South Franklin, Room 23.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private boarding house; wages $5 per week; none only those thoroughly competent need apply; reference required. 631 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Call at 114 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 13 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—AT 18 ELDRIDGE COURT—A good girl to assist in kitchen as second girl.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ONE THOROUGHLY competent first-class cook, and one good active servant girl accustomed to wait on table. Keep three girls. First-class wages paid. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER. None but an experienced hand need apply, 64 and 66 West Randolph, corner of Clinton.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson machines to make fine shirts, home; also button hole maker to work in store. 260 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS A WET nurse. Address or call at No. 30 Oak-st., corner Market-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY SINGER TO travel with Arctic Panorama Co. Address stating terms, etc., ORVILLE CLIFFORD, Howard House, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—THREE GOOD WASHWOMEN. Apply at laundry office, 160 Twenty-Second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM AND kitchen girl to work in restaurant at 374 State-st.

WANTED—TWO IRONERS; ONE CAPABLE of taking charge of a laundry; also two good washers. Apply at Burke's European Hotel office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE RESTaurant cook; wages, $40 per month. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GREEN WILLOW House—Convenient to business; just opened; fine rooms all new and clean. Excellent board, $5 to $6 a week.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FRONT BEDroom, suitable for two; gas and bath room.

359 WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE NICELY furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gent and wife, or single gentlemen with board. References exchanged.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, one block from street cars and park.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One large, unfurnished room except new Brussels carpet; also, one unfurnished room, with board. House new and modern. Location and table the best on the West Side.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant unfurnished room to rent with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen at $14 a week.

684 FULTON-ST., CORNER LINCOLN—TWO unfurnished rooms, with board; marble basins with hot and cold water, use of bathroom; also, barn with water.

797 MADISON-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN, TO room together; $5.50 per week. No other boarders. Inquire in paper store, of Mrs. CARPENTER.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., (NOW DEARBORN) near Twenty-ninth and State sts.—Pleasant rooms, with first rate board, at lowest possible rates. Parlors, piano, bath-room, and everything desirable.

608 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with first class board; bath room, closets, etc. Also, room for three or four gentlemen together. Day board. Terms reasonable.

609 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room, bath room, table. Also room for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, for 2 gentlemen; also single room. Reference required.

806 WABASH-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife. Also, furnished room for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAISE—A house newly furnished, and well worthy the inspection of those seeking comfort and pleasant society.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board, upon reasonable terms.

1057 INDIANA-AV.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two or three genteel boarders, with pleasant rooms.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth st.—A large furnished room with closet with board; also single room. References exchanged.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 SOUTH STATE-ST.—Pleasant rooms, with good hotel board, and everything desirable at $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, with board, for three persons. Also one room with board for a young man. Will furnish, except carpets, if desired. Must be in a pleasant part of the West Division, not far from horse cars, and terms reasonable. Address immediately, T. A. HALL, 403 Wabash-av.

BOARD—LODGING AND BOARD BY FOUR respectable mechanics in one room. A private family preferred. Address K 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WISH to obtain board in some quiet boarding house or private family; willing to pay reasonable price. Call or address immediately HUDSON, J. V. Farwell & Co. Retail Department.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FIRST-CLASS COVERED GROCERY WAGON for sale. Inquire in Restaurant, 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE SIX-YEAR-OLD SORrel mare, light mane and tail; very gentle; lady can drive her; with small two-seat carriage and harness. All for $300. Call or address 85 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, the assortment of carriages of all descriptions; late styles and strictly first-class work at popular prices. We call attention to light work of own manufacture for pleasure and track use. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 335 and 337 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK WAGONS, CHEAP. Inquire of W. J. JACKSON, M. C. R. R. Freight Depot.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-SPRING SQUARE box Concord buggy, made to order, for $175 cash. Address or apply to F., 317 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—25 HORSES FOR DRIVING, working or saddle, all kinds; will sell cheap. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST YOUNG horses in the city; weight, 1,200 lbs. Must be sold at once, for want of use. Call at 60 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON, BUGGY, PONY, AND harness, at wagon shop, 489 East Division-st.

TWO NEW TOP-BUGGIES CHEAP; TWO SECond hand tops, two business wagons, 1 park phaeton, nearly new, set of double harness, a lot of open buggies. Carriages bought and sold. J. H. CARSON, 234 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for cash; must be a good rig. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy, for cash. Inquire of A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE PHAETONS, TOP AND open buggies. Also, one and two-seated business wagons; in fact, most any style of a light carriage at lower prices for the quality of work than any other house in the West. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 149 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON BLACKsmith, at Express Wagon Manufactory, corner Burnside and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs., iron gray or dark color, and right every way. H. HOOLEY, 126 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness, for which a new No. 6 Macneale & Urban safe will be taken in part payment; also, a good penman, who has had some experience in an insurance office. T 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN 3 minutes. Must be sound and kind, and at least 14 hands. No fancy price will be paid. Address F 15, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS & EATON, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOOT, SECOND-HAND, wood-turning lathe. Inquire at No. 118 South Jefferson-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID-TONED PIANO, Steinway scale, nearly new; cost $650; will be sold for $325 cash. Also, a good Estey organ for sale cheap, or for rent. 281 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, MADE BY Boardman & Gray, for $125, at 480 State-st. GEO. CASPER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN having had eight years' experience in the ... line retail ready made clothing and furnishing ... wages not so much an object as permanent situation. Address CLERK, Box 508, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF eight years' experience in the heavy and shelf hardware; is well acquainted with the Western trade; best of references given. Address H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, practical bookkeeper. Satisfactory references regarding character, ability, business habits etc., young man. M 91, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe, with the best references. Address 239 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent in foundry. Has had 18 years' experience in the business, and can give the best of reference from leading machine and foundry shops. Address T 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CARpenter and joiner by trade, would like to live with some good, practical stairbuilder, to learn the business. Address JOINER, 209½ Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; would take charge of horses and milk, if required. No objection to country. Address F 37, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dyer. The best references can be given. Address FRED OHNESORGE, Post Office Box 3,000, Chicago, Ills.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, with steady and sober habits; is well acquainted with the city, and not afraid to work. Address V 60, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY; anything to do to pay board until he can get something better to do. Address R 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; also, by second girl, in private boarding house or hotel. Call at 130 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; also by second girl, in first-class private family. Call at 117 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook; also, by second girl in private family or first-class boarding house. 3 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and will give good reference. Call for three days, southeast corner of Blue Island-av. and Wood-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY WHO has not as much money as she needs, would like some light employment. Address L. G., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY of experience as sales lady in a fancy or dry goods store. Address Mrs. T., 22 South Jefferson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE; CAPACITY 500 bushels; price $8,000. Apply at 134 and 136 West Madison-st.

A RETAIL CROCKERY STORE DOING FAIR business, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire 1008 Michigan-av.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE OR WILL trade for good real estate and some money. Corner of Washington av and Robey-st.

BILLIARD PARLOR AND BEER SALOON with splendid trade, for sale cheap. Will sell all or half. This is a chance seldom met with. Address or call at 563 State-st.

BOARDING HOUSE NO. 261 WEST HUBBARD-st., furniture and lease for sale cheap.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—TO sash and door manufacturers—2 full sets of sash and door machinery, planers, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Henry, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. F. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis.

Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making altogether a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers; business established one year; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM DYKES, Proprietor Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR AND NEWS DEPOT, FOR SALE, splendid trade; good reasons for selling. Apply corner State and Twelfth sts., on the premises.

CIGAR AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR SALE, doing good business; want to leave the city. Apply at 58 West Randolph.

CIGAR, TOBACCO, CANDY, FRUIT AND PAper store for sale; centrally located; price $400, including building, no rent; part cash. 344 Wabash-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIXTURES IN GROCERY store, No. 361 Wabash-av. Also our new grocery wagon. Inquire, 897 Wabash-av.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK, WITH FIXTURES and cheap lease, for sale for $4,500, worth $7,000; in good location on South Side; $3,000 down, balance in good paper. Address V 81, Tribune Branch office.

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, Mo., having been recently purchased by H. B. Claflin, has been put in first-class repair, and thoroughly refitted in every respect, and is now offered for rent for a term of five or ten years. The building is of brick, erected in 1870, centrally located in the business portion of the city, on the line of a street railroad, and has nearly one hundred rooms, besides spacious parlors, dining room, billiard saloon, bar-room, office, etc.; is supplied with every approved fixture, including gas, steam heat, a passenger elevator, etc. It is lighted by a perfect system of electric bells communicating with every part of the house and is in every respect one of the most complete hotel buildings in Kansas City. The house will be rented unfurnished. For further information apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York, or to GAGE & LADD, Attorneys at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, FOR CASH, one of my lunch wagons. JOHNSTON, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

I WILL FURNISH A COMPLETE OUTFIT TO open a dining hall to any persons having $150 or upwards to start with. ADVERTISER, 7 West Adams-st.

LAUNDRY—A HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-class laundry for sale. Reason for selling, other business. Apply at 325 West Madison-st., after 10 a. m.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH horse and wagon. C. C. WHIPPLE, 24 South Desplaines-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF DECEASE OF PROPRIETOR, the lease and furniture of Downing's Hotel, with the business at Brownsville, for sale. Inquire of CHAPLIN & GORE, 76 Monroe-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR ANYONE WISHING TO engage in the retail grocery business, good location, large business. The lease, good will, horse and wagon, stock and fixtures at cash, capital required about $2,500. For further particulars call at 400 West Madison-st. between 11 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 4 p. m., or address O 5, Tribune Office.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED, GOING to the old country and will sell half interest in a retail dry goods store and two buildings in one of the best business parts of city; do business of $25,000 to $30,000 per annum; full assortment of goods, splendid run of customers. Capital required, $3,000 to $7,000. Address "BARGAIN," Tribune office.

TO BARBERS—A FINE CHANCE IS OPEN TO a first-class barber on the West Side. Locality good, rent reasonable. Apply within three days at 186 Blue Island-av.

THE CUSTOM FLOUR MILL (STEAM) FOR sale, at Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill., on C. B. & Q. R. R.; good location and cheap property; price, $4,000. For particulars address C. FOX.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS AND MACHINERY of the City Foundry and Machine Shop will be sold very cheap, and on favorable terms, at private sale. Inquire of H. G. ANDERSON, No. 4 South Washington-st., Peoria, Ill.

$500—ANY YOUNG MAN WITH ORDINAry business ability, and having the above amount of ready money, can hear of a chance to make from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, manufacturing an article having a ready sale in all business places. For full particulars call on R. F. GIDDINGS, 133 South Halsted-st., from 8 to 10 and 4 to 6.

$2,000—PART CASH, WILL PURCHASE A business. Article staple; profits large, and more offers than can fill. S, 732 West Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKET BOOK, AND CHECK IN FAvor of J. O'Malley. All persons are against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—BETWEEN SHANAHAN SLAUGHTER-house and West Randolph-st., a pocket-book containing a check for $1,026, made to O'Malley by Lot & Smith, on Stock Yard National Bank. Parties are cautioned against negotiating for the same. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to JOHN O'MALLEY, Jr., 5 and 6 Haymarket Square, West Randolph-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, FROM A buggy, in going from Clark-st., on Ohio, to LaSalle, then north to Chicago-av., then east to Clark, then north to Silver-st., a bundle of clothing, an old spring overcoat, and a horse cover. Finder will receive $2 reward by returning same to 778 North Clark-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON North or West Side, a pocket-book of light color, containing no valuables, outside of letters, etc. of interest to the owner only. A reward of $5 will be paid the finder, if delivered or notice given at 280 North-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LEATHER SATCHEL containing gasoline tools between Dutch Garden, West Twelfth-st., and South Clark-st. Liberal reward given if returned in rear of 170 West Madison-st. THOMAS DORAN.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE given, and no questions asked, for the return of the watches and chain taken from 422 Wabash-av., Monday night.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY AND note, which owner can obtain by giving description, etc., at No 166 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOUND—SMALL DARK BROWN COW, WITH white stripe on back. Inquire HOTT, 48 South Canal-st.

FOUND—A PACKAGE CONTAINING RAILway tickets, which the owner can have by identifying, and paying cost of this advertisement. Room No. 6, northeast corner Clark and Madison.

STRAYED—FROM GALE FARM, 1 BAY HORSE, long back and rump, heavy tail and fore top, white spot under fetlock on hind leg, long fetlocks. Any information concerning him may be left on premises, with V. W. SHAFFER, or 7 East Randolph-st.

STRAYED—FROM 46 NORTON-ST., BETWEEN Centre-av. and May-st., Sunday night, a red cow with white on back, short tail and horns. The finder will be rewarded by returning her to above number.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW, branded on horn; owner can find her at 235 Seventeenth-st., between Johnson and Newberry.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—ON Monday last, on Market-st., near Board of Trade, a silver watch (with name engraved in the inside), and gold chain. A reward of $10 to any one returning same to No. 221 East Washington-st., and no questions asked.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW ARTICLE just invented; to the right man good terms will be offered. Court House square Cigar Store, corner of Clark and Washington sts.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $5 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and as staple as flour. Sample sent free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 99 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLIN'S new book now ready, "The Struggle of '72." A novelty in political and popular literature. Contains a graphic history of the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates. Illustrated. Agents address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 125 Twenty-second st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew cross the seams ... further particulars address J. ... HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIVE ROOMS complete for house keeping, at a sacrifice, with the privilege of renting, at 61 South Sheldon-st.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Address of the Campaign Committee to the People.

Rousing Liberal Meeting in the Tenth Ward.

Inspiring Addresses by General Stiles and Senator Woodward.

The New Headquarters—Announcements of Meetings.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

HEADQUARTERS GREELEY AND BROWN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, No. 35 Canal st., Aug. 22, 1872.

The Committee appointed to take charge of the preliminary organization of the supporters of Greeley and Brown in the City of Chicago and County of Cook have opened their headquarters at the corner of Canal and Washington streets. We deem this a suitable occasion to announce to the people the reasons why we ask the support and co-operation of good men in the cause we have espoused.

First of all, we believe that the happiness of the people and the prosperity of business interests, so far as they are involved in the Administration of the National Government, will be best promoted by the establishment of entire peace and concord between the North and the South, and by the cessation of all disputes growing out of a war long since terminated, and out of a system of slavery and inequality of political rights long since adjusted by constitutional amendments. There being no war, and no organized opposition to those constitutional amendments, we hold that it is a patriotic duty to show the Southern people that we have their friends at heart, as we are their brothers by lineage and their fellow-citizens by a common heritage and a common flag. We charge that the party in power has inflicted upon the educated and civilized portion of these people a despotism of ignorance and robbery unparalleled in our history, and, while we desire that no man, white or black, shall be deprived of his freedom or his vote, we demand that the domination of rapacity and barbarism over property and intelligence in the Southern communities shall no longer be sustained by Federal patronage and Presidential influence. We submit that a change of policy in this regard cannot be effected short of the overthrow of the present Administration at the ballot box, since the means and appliances deemed necessary to secure the Electoral votes of the South now, will be no less urgently required hereafter. We take pride and pleasure in promoting this new Emancipation, which we believe to be the only road to a union of hearts among the whole people.

We believe, also, that the time has come when a change in the modes of public administration is urgently demanded, to the end that partisan tyranny, and the corruption which it fosters, may be broken up. We hold that the Federal patronage, as now employed by the dominant party, is a menace to republican institutions, virtually creating a governing class, supported at the public expense, whose vocation is to control nominations, to browbeat voters, to debauch public opinion by enforcing the dangerous maxim that a convention can do no wrong;—in a word, to manage and direct the politics of the country. We hold that no time should be lost in combating and overthrowing such a mischievous power. Without inquiring who is to blame for this threatening and growing evil, we submit that all good citizens are interested in arresting it, before it acquires the complete and undisputed mastery to which it aspires. A wholesome check was given to the system of ring government in this city and county three years ago, which may be repeated on a larger scale, and with still more decisive and satisfactory results, if the people are, as we believe they are, equally alive to their own interests. We believe that the excellent non-partisan Constitution of the State of Illinois is due in very large measure to that grand and determined uprising of the people of Chicago and Cook County.

In the person of Horace Greeley, the workingmen of the whole country may recognize their most conspicuous representative. The honorable and useful career of a journeyman, distinguished by industry, temperance, and frugality, tainted by no dishonest act, and now crowned by the honor of a Presidential nomination, ought surely to excite the enthusiasm and enlist the active efforts of every man who earns his bread by the labor of his hands. We appeal confidently to the workingmen of Chicago to help us elect Horace Greeley to the position of Chief Magistrate of the American people.

We invite the friends of Greeley and Brown in the several wards where clubs have been organized to forward lists of their officers and members to these headquarters, and we earnestly urge the formation of clubs in the wards where no organization has yet been effected. Steps will be taken to [illegible] the organization of the several towns of Cook County.

The Campaign Committee will be in session every day at 4 p. m. (Sundays excepted) until relieved by competent authority, and will co-operate with the ward and town organizations in every proper way to the end that a great victory in the cause of Good Government may crown our common efforts.

By order of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Committee.

F. H. WINSTON, President.
D. S. HAMMOND, Chairman Ex. Com.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

TENTH WARD RALLY.

A meeting of the Liberals of the Tenth Ward was held yesterday evening at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, Mr. Henry Lincoln presiding, and Mr. L. G. Johnson acting as Secretary. The President stated that at a preliminary meeting a committee had been appointed to report a permanent organization. The committee, through Mr. Snowhook, reported that they were not yet prepared to report.

GENERAL I. N. STILES,

who was present, was called on and made a stirring speech. The campaign seemed to him a very peculiar one, on account of the manifest disposition shown by men to break away from parties and politicians. Parties were formed to carry out principles. When they had done their work, they fought simply to retain their power. The arguments that the Democrats had used in 1860 that the country had flourished under their administration, was now used by the Republicans. The very men who now controlled the Republican party had talked thus for the Democrats in 1860—men like Logan, Carpenter, and Butler, who came over after the battle was over, in order to get the spoils. They were the ones who had made devotion to Grant a test of Republicanism, and read out of the party those who attempted to inquire into abuses; and yet Grant's claims on the Republican party were very slight, and they had nominated him only to retain power. Mr. Washburne, a shrewd politician had taken charge of him early in the war, intending to make him a Presidential candidate at its close. He had shielded him when charged with being drunk at Shiloh. He would not have touched on that, but the other side had started it by charging that Gratz Brown had been drunk. During a long life, however, no one had charged Greeley with that, and it would not do for Republicans to raise that issue. The great question was between two men, representing peace and war, the latter of whom, Grant had won his popularity at the expense of the blood and tears and lives of his citizens. Greeley had made his popularity in no such way. He was a peace man during the war, and wanted to use all honorable means during the war. The speaker, as a soldier, wished he had succeeded in it. The peace element would receive much more attention hereafter in the country; and much of the claptrap relative to war, would come to an end. He then referred to the original Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution prohibiting all interference with slavery and to the President's proclamation prior to emancipation, to show that the credit of the abolition of slavery was due more to the logic of events than to the Republican party. After the war, that organization enfranchised ignorance and disfranchised intelligence at the South, and the result was the carpet-bag Governments. General Grant's Administration has been marked by the military spirit, various instances of which were given, like the appointment of A. T. Stewart, etc. Four years ago many Republicans had voted for him under protest, not thinking him able, but thinking he would select able men. But his Cabinet did not show it. It was said his Administration was a financial success, but the Civil Service Commission, of which Mayor Medill was one, said one-fourth of the revenues were lost in collection. A new broom swept clean, and it was quite as well to have four years under Mr. Greeley. The party drill could not be organized at once, and if Mr. Greeley wanted to be dishonest he would have everything against it. The Grant men, foreseeing the possibility of defeat, were working hard, backed by nearly all the National Banks and many of the capitalists, who feared a change in the Administration might make trouble in their monetary affairs. He did not conceive, however, that it was a very wise position for capital to take. It was not policy to excite any such antagonism. The people generally desired reform, no matter who they voted for. The Philadelphia platform even admitted the necessity of certain reforms, and yet the Republican Central Committee loaded down the mails with franked documents. The platform favored Civil Service Reform, and yet the Administration kept in Kramer and Casey, and Republicans like Logan even justify the President in his constant gift-taking. It was not wonderful that they did. The wonder was that men like Trumbull, Schurz, and others had broken off from the party. But such men made parties and were not made by them. Cameron and Logan were made by parties. A few gentlemen whose services had never been appreciated were getting ready to go to Louisville. He imagined that their places would be more than filled by Republicans. The Liberal movement meant the formation of a new party, built on the needs of the present. When it too became corrupt, then it too must be broken up, and a new and a pure one be formed. He rejoiced over this breaking of party lines. Greeley was the candidate of no party, and he never was the candidate of the politicians. No prominent Democratic politician supported him until it was certain he was to be nominated at Baltimore. The people nominated him, and nobody else, knowing him to be an honest, sober, temperate man. The speech was received with frequent applause by the large audience present.

SENATOR WOODARD

who was loudly called for, said a Presidential election was always one of importance, and the issues presented should be carefully studied. They were necessarily changeable. No man was to-day what he had been in the past. They must act according to the necessity of the hour. When they had overcome an evil, should they simply recount their victories and not move forward? They should go into the coming contest in the spirit of firmness and kindness which President Lincoln had urged. He was willing to unite with any one. The old issues were dead. Slavery was abolished. Why further seek to abolish slavery? There was but one real issue, and that was that there should be industry and capability in the management of public affairs. As men and citizens, they sought for an economical administration of the Government. The politicians had tried to make an issue for 1872, but they failed. The people had selected as their standard bearer the man who best represented them, and the industry and the energy of the country; who had sympathized with the oppressed, and who had come clean out of New York politics. Mr. Greeley was charged with not being a good business man. But he was worth a hundred thousand dollars and always paid his debts. It was said he was easily deceived and gave away money to hard cases. But it was his own money. It was said he was in favor of letting the South go in peace. That was untrue, and he defied any one to show anything of his proving that he favored secession. They did not think of the difference between 1861 and now. Then there were infinite numbers of Republicans who did not favor emancipation, and were willing to do much to conciliate the South. He showed that Mr. Greeley's letter, which was claimed to favor secession, did nothing of the kind. The speaker then explained the facts in regard to the peace negotiations, and showed that, if there was anything wrong, Mr. Lincoln was a partner in it. Mr. Lincoln, too, had had negotiations at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Greeley had bailed Jeff Davis, but there was in that no ground for accusation. Mr. Davis ought to have a trial, and yet it was known he would be acquitted. In view of that result it was better he should be bailed. If Mr. Grant wanted to try him, Greeley was ready to produce him. It was also said he had been a Protectionist all his life and had now given it up. That the speaker denied. As a President, he would not interfere in the matter; for it was for the legislative power to make the laws; but, as a citizen, he did not doubt he was still a Protectionist. The trouble had been that the Executive had had a policy. Governor Oglesby, much to his surprise, had said he had not. But Oglesby, at the time Logan beat him for the Senate, said the whole Administration was against him. It was also understood that Oglesby was running for Governor and Senate, while he had furiously objected to it when Logan ran both for Congressman-at-Large and Senator. Greeley was said to have been a changeable man. That he denied. No one could show it. He had been a Whig while that party lived. He had always been a Protectionist. He had always been opposed to slavery. He had always been in favor of union. He had proposed to pay four hundred millions for the slaves of loyal men. There was much dissatisfaction at the South then with the Rebel Government, and this proposition was an inducement to loyal men. If it had been accepted it would have been an excellent thing. It was said the election was owed to Grant since he saved the country,—a most belittling thought, as if one man alone could have saved the country. It was a shame and disgrace if the country were ever so low. No man had made as much by the war as Grant. It took him from Galena to the head of the army. And yet the claims of the hundreds of thousands of private soldiers were utterly cast in the shade by this one man. He had no claims on the Presidency. His success was due to the American people. Republicans asked him if he was going to hand the Government over to the rebels. It was now in the hands of Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Logan, Butler, and Farwell. When one was asked to support Grant, he was asked to keep those men in the ascendancy. As a Republican, he had rather trust Greeley, Trumbull, Palmer, Sumner, Julian, and others. He had voted nothing but Republicanism since 1848, and he did not intend to this fall. They were now going in for honesty and civil service reform. The party in power could not do it, and did not intend to do it. Changes must come from men who were not responsible to those who were in. Could Greeley appoint as good officers in Chicago as Grant? Could he get as good a Collector as Rather, or as good a deputy as Irwin? If not, then perhaps they should not support Greeley. But earnest men could take hold of the Government and reform it, and they proposed to do so this fall, and he was glad to see a man taken up who, like Greeley, had rendered early and constant service to humanity and progress. There was nothing which debased politics like putting up men without records. Greeley had one. He had been honest and his success showed honesty was rewarded. He had been true to the cause, and was rewarded for it. There was an example which he could gladly hold up to young men. He ridiculed the talk about the ruin of the country in case the Democrats got hold of it. They could, it seemed, do any business with Democrats, except politics. It was simply a dodge of politicians to keep their places. It was said that Rebels were to be put in power. The Southern States were in the Union and they would elect representative men, if the Administration did not hinder them. They were in, and they would elect who they pleased.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee then reported as follows:

President—Alvin Salisbury.
Vice Presidents—William J. Onahan, S. S. Kent, R. B. Hoyt, Michael Macauley, Henry Myers, Robert Stewart, James W. Sheahan, William B. Snowhook, G. LaBerge, C. T. Hotchkiss.
Secretary—L. G. Johnson.
Treasurer—Michael Keeley.
Campaign Committee—C. C. P. Holden, Dr. H. S. Hahn, Dr. Wm. Dunn, and others.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned, after a few remarks by Mr. Macauley.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Cook County Liberal Central Committee has obtained the large and commodious rooms on the second floor of the building at the northwest corner of Washington and Canal streets, the entrance being on Canal. Some of the members of the Committee and the Secretaries are constantly in attendance, and files of the leading newspapers are kept for the convenience of those who may call. The Committee hope that all strangers will visit the headquarters and state what the prospects are in their localities, and learn in exchange how the work is progressing in Chicago. Officers and members of Ward Clubs and Liberal citizens generally will also find the headquarters an excellent place to visit. They are [illegible] very conspicuous from without, but [illegible] be made noticeable by an immense transparency.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The members of the Liberal [illegible] of the Sixth Ward are requested [illegible] meeting to be held this evening at No. [illegible] Archer avenue. Business of importance will be transacted. By order of George Hilton, President.

All friends of the Liberal cause are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and West Indiana streets, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club of the Fourteenth Ward. Prominent speakers will be present.

There will be a meeting of the Liberals of the Thirteenth Ward this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the German Gardens, just west of Western avenue, on West Madison street. A Quartette Club will be in attendance. The Committee on Permanent organization of a Greeley and Brown Club for the ward will submit their report. A. Moses, Carter H. Harrison, D. S. Gardner, Alderman Sherwood, General I. N. Stiles, and others, will address the meeting.

IOWA.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Scientific Congress.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 22.—The second day's session of the Scientific Congress was more interesting and largely attended than on Wednesday. Professor Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, read a paper on the relations of the United States Coast Survey to the Geological and Topographical surveys of the States. In the course of his remarks he strongly advocated the location of a National Observatory at Sherman, in the Rocky Mountains, as the atmosphere was so pure as to contradict the previous statements in regard to single stars, showing them to be double. Prof. Young, who accompanied Pierce, states he discovered 150 lines of cromosphere, which is more than double before known. The many advantages which favor Sherman are so conclusive and convincing that Professor Pierce presented the matter to Congress. Professor James Orton, of Poughkeepsie, read a paper on the effects of mountains and rivers as zoological barriers, with special reference to South America. Professor Perry, of Cambridge, opposed the upheaval theory of the American Continent. Colonel Foster, of Chicago, upheld the theory, severely criticising Perry's views. Professor Woodman, of Dubuque, read a paper on the Ancient Mounds of Dubuque. Colonel Foster, of Chicago, a paper on Elephas. A. B. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, on Mental Disease. Prof. Putnam, of Salem, Mass., on the Ancient Carved Stones of New England. F. H. Day, of Wisconsin, on What is a Trilobite? Henry Hartshorne, of Pennsylvania, on the relations between organized vigor and sex. C. G. Forshy, of New Orleans, on the Physics of the Mississippi River. Jas. Stovering, of Cambridge, on Sympathetic Vibrations as exhibited in ordinary Mechanical Vibration and Optical Method of showing them. E. W. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey, on Soil Analyses, their utility. A. E. Foote, of Iowa, on Zonochlorite, a new mineral from British America. W. L. Commbery, of Michigan, on Compensating Clock Pendulum. G. W. Hough, of Albany, on Refraction Tables, modified and expanded from Bessel's Formulæ to be used without logarithms, computed with Scheutz's Tabulating Engine. Thomas Bassett, of Illinois, on Outlines of a Plan to Construct a Large Telescope for Special Observations.

The Palace of Sweets.

It is a curious thing to note, in the rebuilding of Chicago and the re-establishment of trade centres, that strong determination, which pervades every branch of business, to make the rebuilt city more magnificent than ever before. The men who excelled before are not merely content with excelling again, but they must needs cast completely in the shade all their previous efforts—in short, outdo themselves. Gunther is a forcible example of this, in the fitting up of his beautiful Palace of Sweets in McVicker's Theatre. Before the fire Gunther was the acknowledged King of Confectioners—he had the retail candy trade of Chicago between his thumb and finger. Because he made and sold purer and finer goods than anybody else. This time, in re-establishing himself, Gunther aspires to a higher distinction. He has undertaken to fit up the most elegant confectionery store in America, if not in the world, and he has done it. The people of Chicago, accustomed to the finest in the land, have to thank Gunther for a genuine surprise in the matter of elegance. No one expected to see such a place, and when we speak of polished white marble counters, the floor of Mosaic tile, the costly show cases of silver and plate glass, the cabinets of ebony and gold backed by reflecting mirrors, the ceiling of blue studded with gold stars, resplendent chandeliers, the soda and mineral water fountains of Tennessee and Irish marble trimmed with silver and gold—even these glittering generalities fail to convey an adequate impression of the dazzling, gorgeous interior. The place should be visited as one of the curiosities in business, no matter whether you eat candy or drink soda, or not. Eye hath not seen, nor the heart of man conceived (that is to say, no man but Gunther) the infinite variety of sweetmeats and bon bons which fill the brilliant array of Parisian cut glass jars which adorn the shelves, while at the beautiful fountains all that is fine in the way of soda and mineral waters, such as Vichy, Seltzer, Kissingen, Pyrmont, and our own Congress, is dealt out to a thirsty public. Gunther has made the establishment as much a feature and an attraction as the beautiful new theatre itself.

THE GREAT WHEAT CORNER.

Facts and Speculations from the Board of Trade.

Lyon's Prospects of Paying Up His Losses.

A New Arrangement for the Cancellation of Grain Receipts.

Correspondence Between Bankers and Warehousemen.

The State Commissioners' Investigation—Expected Report.

There was a good deal of talk on 'Change yesterday in reference to the late corner in wheat, but not much excitement; nor were many new facts elicited. As usual, however, when little is known, speculation (not of the commercial sort) is rife. The most unheard of speculations were made, and the most outrageous conclusions seemed to be arrived at by the little knots of talkers who discussed the corner and the one great connection with it—the prospect of Lyon paying up his losses to the shorts. The usual practice on the Board of Trade, when a man "lays down," as it is technically called, is to let him up rather easily, the exact percentage which he is required to pay depending not less upon his means than upon his popularity on the floor. The man who is voted to be a "good fellow" may get off with paying 25 cents on the dollar, and perhaps have 50 cents left with which to again commence business; while the man who is looked upon with disfavor may be sure that some one will oppose his recommencing business unless he pays up the last cent he is worth. Of course, it is understood that, while there is no legal process involved in these cases, yet the practice of the Board of Trade is to suspend a member who refuses to pay a debt to a brother member after the Board of Directors or the Committee on Arbitration have adjudged it to be due.

IN THE LYON CASE,

there is a very strong feeling. He has carried matters with rather a too high hand, and, although he has always paid his way, living faithfully up to his contracts heretofore, it has been in a dictatorial manner, which has made him very many enemies. He has not only been a persistent enemy of the short sellers for several years past, being very seldom found on the short side himself, but he has also been able to cut minor shippers out of the field to a large extent, by swinging large lines of grain, and forming combinations with which they were unable to compete. Added, therefore, to the bitterness ordinarily experienced by shorts who have lost money, is this feeling on the part of a large majority of the Board; and there were several heard yesterday to avow, in very strong language, some of them with the use of emphatic expletives, that they would never let him up unless he paid the full hundred cents on the dollar.

WILL LYON PAY UP?

This, however, is not answering the question as to whether Lyon will pay or not. While some seem inclined to look upon it as a sharp dodge of his,—believing that he has made fully $1,000,000 out of the operation, and should, therefore, be able to pay every cent, and come out with a round profit, there are others who think that he was as near as possible bankrupt when he undertook to run this corner in wheat, and that it was really a last resort with him,—a desperate shift to retrieve his failing fortunes. It is remembered that during the June corner in wheat he was, contrary to his usual practice, extensively short, and got bitten severely. Since then, he has had the corn market almost entirely to himself, so far as buying and shipping are concerned—having sent out from this city nearly 11,000,000 bushels of corn since the opening of navigation this year. Considering that the market has been apparently from four to five cents per bushel against him, on the average, during the whole of this time, he must have

LOST ENORMOUSLY;

in fact, no ordinary amount of trading capital would be sufficient to enable a man to bear up against such a continued reverse. It is not known how much assistance he had in his corn operations, but it is suspected that about one half of the money used was furnished by other parties, the other half by himself.

The fact of these extensive losses, and the knowledge that Lyon was not worth very much money to begin with, is giving additional strength to the rumors of possible losses which have not yet been brought to light. It is known that he was not only

IN "CAHOOTS" WITH HUGH MAHER,

but with some other elevator men, who need not be named, and of whom it is not, of course, possible to say that they have acted as Maher did—that is in shipping out corn which did not belong to them, for the purpose of aiding the corner in wheat.

THE WAREHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

A good many of the operators on 'Change consider it as very desirable that the investigation into the standing of the warehouses, now in progress, should be completed as soon as possible, [illegible]. It was stated, yesterday, that the Inspectors have measured the grain in seven out of the eleven warehouses and that they expect to be able to measure that in the other four by the end of this week. It will then be known how much grain there is actually in store in this city. As was stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, it will, perhaps, be more difficult to find out how much paper is in circulation against this grain; but

ANOTHER MEASURE,

which was instituted yesterday, will probably enable parties interested to arrive at what will be at least an approximate solution of the difficulty. A paper was circulated which received the signatures of all the Bank Presidents who are in the city. This document will be found below. It calls upon the grain warehousemen to consent to an arrangement by which the State Registrar of grain will be able to cancel all the grain receipts that are presented for shipment before the grain is passed out of store. It is well known, that, at present, the Registrar affixes his certificate to every receipt issued by the warehousemen, and that, without his endorsement, the receipt is not valid for the filling of contracts on 'Change, so that an over-issue receipt is practically impossible since the passage of the new Warehouse law. But the Hugh Maher case shows that it is possible for a warehouseman to sell grain belonging to other people without calling in the receipts at all; and it is obviously possible for a warehouseman to receive receipts, to deliver grain on them to a shipper, and then hand those receipts over to a broker, with instructions to sell them on the open market, and thus have out papers for very much more grain than is in his warehouse at any one time. Parties who were conversed with on the subject, yesterday, consider that, if the warehousemen will agree to the proposed arrangement, it will form an effectual check upon anything like a superabundance of grain paper in the future. Although the warehousemen cannot be compelled by law to turn their receipts over to the Registrar, there is no doubt that a pressure thus brought to bear upon them will be recognized as sufficiently strong to induce them to accede to the proposal. Munger & Armour, Flint & Thompson, Hiram Wheeler, and other elevator men have already signified their willingness to do as requested. Prominent grain operators say that if any warehouseman should refuse to follow the lead of these parties the receipts of such houses would be discriminated against by operators to such an extent as to soon make them glad to come in out of the rain. Whatever grain operators might do, it is certain that bankers and others who loan money upon such receipts would make a wide difference in favor of those who signified their willingness to let the world see whether they are acting openly and aboveboard or not.

THE LATEST RUMOR

in regard to the corner is, that John B. Lyon had refused, yesterday morning, to sign the checks for the margins already deposited in the Corn Exchange National Bank. This means that, while certain money has been deposited by him to secure contracts made by certain parties who have also put up equal amounts in the same bank with him, Lyon now refuses to let them have the money, claiming that money should go into the general fund, from which the losers should be reimbursed, and not be applied to the payment of the parties in whose names it practically stands. It is not probable that this objection of his will be of any value, as it is understood that the Treasurer of the Board of Trade has power to sign those checks, so that the money may be paid over to the parties to whom it undoubtedly belongs.

ONE OTHER POINT

was developed yesterday, and that is, that some parties who have been running a side-show to the great menagerie, have been selling "puts" in large quantities; one firm alone selling privileges to deliver about 200,000 bushels, the average price named being about $1 24 for August delivery. As the market has, since the break, ranged at $1 13, it will be seen that this gives a loss of from ten to twelve cents on each of the 200,000 bushels, or from $20,000 to $22,000 on the entire amount. Should the deliveries be made, the parties having an undoubted right to make them, the privilege now being partially recognized as legitimate by the rules of the Board of Trade. It is understood that these privileges are the principal difficulty in the way of settling up on the part of the firm who sold them, and it may be that the trouble arising out of this corner will have the effect of upsetting the privilege business altogether—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence in reference to the warehouse question will be read with interest by all who are interested in the integrity of the grain receipts issued by the elevator proprietors of this city:

To Messrs. J. and E. Buckingham; Munger, Wheeler & Co.; Armour, Dole & Co.; Munn & Scott; Flint, Thompson & Co., and George Armour & Co.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, bankers of Chicago, take the liberty of requesting of you, as the proprietors of the grain elevators of this city, that you will permit and arrange with the Inspection Registrar of this city to cancel all warehouse receipts upon which grain is shipped or delivered from your respective elevators, so that he may, in connection with the record he now has, be enabled to keep a correct record of all outstanding warehouse receipts for grain in this market. We respectfully make this request, not because we entertain any doubts ourselves as to the present or previous correctness of receipts outstanding and issued by you, but simply that the public here and elsewhere may feel full confidence that this important branch of business is honestly and faithfully conducted. We are, gentlemen, very respectfully, etc.,

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
J. S. RUMSEY, President Corn Exchange National Bank.
H. F. EAMES, Commercial National Bank.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier First National Bank.
J. IRVING PEARCE, President Third National Bank.
SOL. A. SMITH, President Mutual Loan and Trust Co.
C. B. BLAIR, President Merchants National Bank.
GEORGE STURGES, President Northwestern National Bank.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President Fourth National Bank.
C. B. SAWYER, President Fifth National Bank.
J. V. CLARKE, President Hibernian Banking Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1872.

To W. F. Coolbaugh, J. S. Rumsey, Geo. Sturges, and others, Bankers of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, proprietors of grain elevators in this city, have received and considered your request that we permit and arrange with the Inspection Registrar to cancel all warehouse receipts upon which grain is shipped or delivered from our respective elevators, and we take pleasure in replying that we shall be glad to accede to your request, and will do all in our power to enable the Registrar to keep a correct record of the outstanding warehouse receipts. We may be permitted to add that in the conduct of our business, we are not only willing, but desirous, that the public should be possessed of all proper information in the matter referred to, but also of any other items of a common interest, that will promote our mutual welfare. And certainly, none have a larger interest in the proper conduct of the grain business of this city than ourselves. We are very respectfully, yours, etc.,

MUNGER, WHEELER & CO.,
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO.,
J. & E. BUCKINGHAM,
MUNN & SCOTT,
ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.,
GEO. ARMOUR & CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1872.

THE IOWA ELEVATOR CASE.

Since the commencement of their labors in the matter of the Iowa Elevator, the Warehouse Commissioners have not been idle. They have pursued inquiry with unremitting perseverance, and, though an unpleasant interval must elapse before the case is handed over to the Grand Jury, they are satisfied that their evidence is strong enough to secure conviction. That so long a time should intervene between the completion of their work, and the session of the Grand Jury is regarded as unfortunate, as it gives time for the parties accused to set themselves up in a fairer light by a thousand different devices than would have been the case had an indictment been secured promptly and with less of the law's delay. The Commissioners have retained Mr. Charles Hitchcock to aid in the prosecution and his written opinion of the merits of the case has been forwarded to Governor Koerner, Chairman of the Commission. While engaged in this particular case the Commissioners have not allowed the fact to escape their notice that a general feeling of distrust prevails

WITH REGARD TO OTHER ELEVATORS,

and that a belief is held by intelligent and responsible parties that many of the granaries contain less grain than the papers outstanding would indicate.

For the purpose of deciding as closely as possible how correct this general impression may be, they have determined upon a thorough and accurate investigation of the business of the elevator men. The elevators will all be measured, and the books overhauled by experts, and unless, where fraud has been committed, the defrauders are singularly active and ingenious, they are in great danger of being captured. The Registrar and Inspectors are authorized to take any steps that their better judgment may direct, overhaul books, appeal to shippers, collate grain receipts, and compare them. By measuring they can arrive at the amount in store within five or six thousand bushels, and where an elevator holds nearly a million of bushels this may be regarded as a satisfactory way of determining.

AS A RULE,

the Inspectors have been accorded every facility up to the present in the prosecution of their labors, but *Danaos dona ferentes* are not always to be trusted, and this information of these Greeks may not always be the most reliable in the world.

WHAT THEY EXPECT.

The Commissioners expect to be able to make a full report at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

THE LAW COURTS.

Pork Replevined—Petitions for Mechanics' Liens—Return Home of Judges Tree and Booth—Notice Regarding Instruments Filed for Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

William Young & Co., which firm is comprised of William and Alexander McD. Young and Ransom W. Dunham, replevied from the Sheriff, Alexander and John R. Thorne, and Josiah L. Keck, 1,655 barrels of mess pork; also by another suit, 597 barrels of the same quality of pork.

Petition to enforce mechanic's lien was filed by Samuel W. Swift against James H. Keeler, and Lots 6 and 7, Block 30, Duncan's Addition, and the building thereon, known as the "Halstead-street Opera House."

John C. McCarty prays for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien on Lot 1 and 2, Block 9, School Section Addition, being the Phoenix Block, Nos. 186, 188, and 190 Madison street. The owner of the property is a Mr. A. A. Prout.

Henry Waller seeks, as against the estate of Emily Jane Montgomery, to establish a claim against property and her, as a sole trader. The property consists of Lots 26 to 29 inclusive (except a 40 foot strip) in re-subdivision by H. H. Walker and D. Kreigh, of Blocks 16 and 19, S. F. Smith's Subdivision.

Henry Lindemeyer prays the enforcement of a mechanic's lien against John Miller and Charles W. Rigon, on Lots 41, 42, 43, and 44, Block 18, Muller's Addition to Irving Park, and four cottages thereon erected.

Daniel N. Bash brought suit against Josiah Bond and others to quiet title to Lots 14, 15, and 16, Block 3 Bond's Addition to Chicago, in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, 39, 13 east.

For the benefit of Thomas Carney suit was brought in the name of the late firm of Carney & Stevens, against John M. Trivett. The action is assumpsit, and the demand $4,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tree and Judge Booth have both returned from their summer vacation. Judge Booth has been to the Pacific Coast. Judge Tree visited the lower St. Lawrence, where he was gratified by the necessity of wearing an overcoat after sundown. The degree of heat in San Francisco, where Judge Booth was, has been duly recorded by the United States Signal Corps.

A bill to foreclose mortgage was filed by Clarance J. Peck and Ferdinand W. [illegible] as administrators of Philip F. W. Peck against Jane Doyle and others, to foreclose a mortgage on the east 15 feet of Lot 3 and the west 14 feet of Lot 4, Block 5, Fort Dearborn Addition, 27 feet South Water street front.

An action on the case was commenced by Peter Coyle against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the damages being laid at $10,000.

Martin Van French's next friend sues David Newburger in an action for trespass, the damages being laid at $4,000.

Charles Schroder sues William Dorgenfrie, claiming $5,000 for a personal trespass.

All instruments filed for record to and including the 10 instant, are ready for delivery to their owners.

ONLY ONE MORE DAY.

The Disbandment of the "Lake Street Squad" to Occur To-Morrow Evening—Reasons for This Action by the Police Superintendent.

To-morrow evening, at half-past 5 o'clock, the Lake street squad of policemen, after an existence of nine or ten years, will be disbanded. The reasons given for this action on the part of the Commissioners and Superintendent are that the efficiency of the force in general will be greatly improved by the addition thereto of the sixty-three men who now comprise the squad, and that the interests of citizens will be better taken care of during the day by the Captains and Sergeants of the different precincts than by one Sergeant and a roundsman. The members of the squad will be ordered to-morrow evening to report to the Captains of the districts in which they now do duty. It is expected that the best men will be retained on the crossings, bridges, and special sidewalk work, where they have faithfully labored so long. As a matter of accommodation to the travelling public, the officers now doing duty at the railroad depots should be retained in their positions. New and inexperienced men would not afford satisfaction to strangers in the city, who are continually inquiring the location of places, the rules and regulations of the city with regard to public vehicles, hotel charges, train time, and a hundred other questions that none but those who have been stationed at depots for years can answer. Those who are responsible for this sudden change in one of the most important departments of the police force believe that it will result beneficially. Perhaps it will. Some of the members of the squad are glad of the change, and nearly all the regular patrolmen are in ecstacies over it. These joyous feelings have taken the place of the envious ones which formerly filled their breasts. The Lake street squad was organized shortly after the passage of the Metropolitan Police act. At first it consisted of only a few men but the number kept increasing according as the streets in the business portion of the city were paved and made desirable for vehicle travel. There are now sixty-three men on the squad. Its first Sergeant was William McCauley who now holds a similar rank at the North Branch Substation. He was removed from command about two years ago, and Sergeant Frank Gebling installed in his place. The latter, with the assistance of Roundsman McCabe, has since governed the squad to the apparent satisfaction of everybody. It has not yet been made public where these two officers are to be stationed.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Lowell, who until recently was to be found behind the counter of the business office of THE TRIBUNE, where for six years he ministered to the wants of advertisers with a politeness and affability that the most adverse circumstances could not disturb, has gone into business with a gentleman named Williston. Charley is now a real estate and house rental agent, and loan broker, and flourishes at No. 136 Fifth avenue, second floor. If he only serves himself as faithfully, profitably and serenely as he served his former employers, Charley will ere long be recognized as a prosperous man. He has the warmest good wishes of his many friends in THE TRIBUNE office.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—CATTLE—Fairly active for good, and unchanged. Middle and common grades have declined [illegible]. Very best on sale to-day, [illegible]. That generally rated as first quality, [illegible]; medium or good fair quality, [illegible]. Sales, 2,169; receipts, 2,403.

HOGS—Receipts, light. Light, smooth, corn fed hogs advanced [illegible]; stillers unchanged. Sales at [illegible]. Receipts, 5,722.

SHEEP—Supply limited but fully equal to the demand; quoted at [illegible]. Receipts, 2,319.

Obituary.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Hon. W. D. McIndoe, ex-Member of Congress from the Sixth District, died at Stevens' Point, Wis., this morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—James C. Walker, who was for many years reading clerk of the House of Representatives, died in this city last night.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Races at the Cold Spring Course, Milwaukee.

Reorganization of the Ætna Base Ball Club.

Type-Setting Match—Aquatic—The Mace-O'Baldwin Fizzle.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE COLD SPRING COURSE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—To-day's trotting, the third day of the meeting, has been by all odds the most successful of any so far, and in fact productive of much interest, though there have been one or two developments in the last two days that have made it highly desirable to let the career of the present judges close as soon as may be.

The first race to-day was for 2:40 horses, and the entries were eight, three being drawn before the race. Of the remainder, there could hardly be said to have been any strong favorite in the pools, Mary Barden, Lizzie D. and Roby Golddust sharing the honor in the successive pools. Barden settled down to a favorite before the race at about half the prices paid for the field. In the start there was much of the waiting spirit mentioned yesterday, though the TRIBUNE's mention of the matter woke up the judges, excepting only one, who never ceases to grow rabid at that name. To-day the judges did not appear to be so much to blame as the drivers. It took just 36 minutes of diligent matinee on the bell to call the horses for the first heat, though a small portion of that time might be charged to an accident. After Brown Davis had declared that he would start somebody at once, the field came up and scored 7 times, taking the word with Golddust at least two lengths behind. Before the quarter was reached, he had come up even with Barden, and the pair passed the quarter nearly even in 41, Pea Vine close up, and the others tailing. The same relative positions were maintained as they swept out of sight around the barns which hide the track from the half mile to just beyond the home stretch. Coming home, Barden managed to barely keep clear of Pea Vine, while the others were not dangerous. The pools changed at once to an average of $25 to $15 on the favorite against the field.

More trouble in starting ensued, though the judges did their best, and at last gave the word to a scattered crowd. Before the quarter was reached Barden and Pea Vine had laid out the pattern, and Rockey, who was steering the latter, was doing his best to crowd in. In this shape they went out of sight, and came around the last corner about the same, though Lizzie D. was making it fresh for Pea Vine. The latter could not stand the press and went up, allowing Lizzie to score second, with Barden an easy winner, and the rest anywhere.

As usual, plenty of complaints were made, but the patrol judge could not bar them out.

The third heat was an easy one for the favorite, who trotted squarely home, with Golddust three lengths behind, Pea Vine a good third, Lizzie fourth, and Minnesota Chief distanced, a fate which he barely escaped in each of the other heats.

SUMMARY.

COLD SPRING COURSE, Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Trot for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth.

O. A. Hickok, of New York, names b. m. Mary Barden	1	1	1
M. T. Morse, Chicago, names b. g. Pea Vine	2	3	3
W. C. Bryant, Iowa, names b. stallion Roby Gold Dust	3	4	2
J. Demass, Detroit, names s. m. Lizzie D.	4	2	4
S. Deshon, Minneapolis, names b. g. Minnesota Chief	5	5	dist
E. E. Rood, Milwaukee, names b. g. Billy Wilkes	drawn.		
J. I. Case, Racine, names b. g. Fox	drawn.		
C. W. Phillips, of Delavan, names b. g. Booth	drawn.		

Time—2:37½, 2:36, 2:34½.

The second race of the day was expected to be a good one, and did not fail to be exciting, though it was to have been regretted that Elmo and Kate Hazard were drawn. This left the field with only three contestants, but time enough was consumed in starting them to have sufficed for a much larger number. In the pools sold last evening Elmo was made the favorite, but her withdrawal made Ripon Boy first choice at about $40 to $15 against the other two. The horses were not the least tuned down, and it required an immense amount of practice to take the run out of Ripon and Western. When the word was given McMann had led off with the pole, trotting squarely till out of sight, while the other two were having a running race of their own. Ripon came down first and pressed hard for the lead at the half, but McMann shook him off and entered the home-stretch with a lead which he maintained to the wire, while Western was most of the time in the air, and Ripon alternated between running and trotting. McMann began to be the favorite, though the Ripon Boy's backers took the field up pretty well against him, the rates generally being $10 for McMann and $14 for the field.

The go was given on the second attempt, with Ripon Boy behind, which disadvantage he made up by good square running to the quarter, by which means he was close to McMann as they went out of sight. Coming down the stretch Western and Ripon ran ahead of McMann and forced him to break. He came down quickly, however, but not in time to get the wire ahead of Western. The judges at last recognized that this was not a running race, and gave the heat to McMann, placing Western Girl third. The partisans of Ripon Boy grew jubilant when it was seen he had been placed in advance of Hickok, and those who knew the latter's popularity in the city began to bid for the field which contained Ripon.

The send-off was a beautiful one, McMann leading to the quarter, where Ripon collared him and slowly forged ahead as they went out of sight. Entering the home stretch, Ripon was clearly first, though pressed by Mac, with Western on the run. In this way then went under the wire, in 2:28½, the fastest time of the meeting, so far.

Great commotion ensued among the drivers and plenty of grave charges were preferred, which the vociferous crowd clamored to have taken into account. Nothing came of it, however, and the record showed the placing as above.

The fourth heat was a repetition of the third, except that Ripon Boy trotted more than usual, and Western Boy managed to get himself in second.

The sun having long since gone down, the fifth heat was postponed until to-morrow and the race remained undecided. It is the opinion of many good horsemen that it could easily and equitably have been decided by distancing Western in the first heat, and Ripon in the second. Certainly the former did not trot much more than a third of a mile in any heat, except perhaps the last.

Below is the summary:

SUMMARY.

C. W. Phillips, of Delavan, names b. g. J. D. McMann	1	1	2	3
E. E. Rood, of Milwaukee, names b. s. Ripon Boy	2	2	1	1
J. Demass, of Detroit, names br. g. Western Boy	3	3	3	2

Time—2:35, 2:33½, 2:28½, 2:32.

The winner of the first race, Mary Barden, is owned here by George Clayton, a railroad man. Ripon Boy belongs to Mr. Van Brunt, of Horricon. It is feared that the contest to-morrow between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy will not take place. The Maid has been unwell for some time, and is pronounced unfit to travel. If she be unable to trot, Lucy and Jay Gould will go, and an attempt will be made to get a big record out of the former.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The first race, one mile, for $300, was won by Elsie. Time, 1:46½. The second race, for $500, was won by Katy Pease. Time, 1:50¼. The third race, sweepstakes for three year olds, two miles, was won by Hubbard. Time 3:53.

COLUMBUS CITY, IND., MEETING.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th days of this month will occur the annual meeting of the Columbus City, Ind., Driving Park Association. Twenty-five hundred dollars in purses will be given to trotters and runners. A large number of good horses have already been named to take part in the meeting. The entries will close on the 24th inst.

BASE BALL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ÆTNA CLUB.

A meeting of the friends and patrons of the recently defunct Ætna Base Ball Club was held at No. 18 Jefferson street last night, for the purpose of reorganization. After talking over the prospects of the season, the meeting elected the following gentlemen to take charge of the Club: President, Frank Keefer; Vice President, Charles McGinley; Secretary, Edward McGuire; Treasurer, John King; Directors, Ed. Duffy, George Neeley, and Jack Woodlock. The nine for the season will be composed of the following well-known players: Atwater, Reid, Bredburgh, Taylor, O'Laughlin, Carbine, Hallinan, Duffy, Quinn, with Sweeney and Kries for substitutes. A meeting of the players, for the purpose of choosing a Captain and assigning positions, will be held to-morrow evening, at the place of last evening's gathering.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

This afternoon, at the Base Ball Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets, will be played the second game of the series between the Stone City Club, of Joliet, and the Lakesides, of this city.

ANOTHER ATHLETIC DEFEAT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The champions of the United States, the Athletics, of Philadelphia, to-day suffered still another defeat, the Lord Baltimores getting away with them by a score of 8 to 3. The streamer, the emblem of championship, it is now evident, will not be retained in the Quaker City after the termination of the present ball season.

MUTUALS VS. ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—In a game here to-day between the Mutuals and Atlantics, the former club was the victor by a score of 15 to 4.

ECKFORDS VS. ATLANTICS.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 20.

The first game of the championship series between the Eckfords and Atlantics was played on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon. After the miserable exhibitions the public has recently been obliged to pay 50 cents to witness, the game between these old antagonists was most refreshing. The Atlantics appeared on the field with their full nine, but the Eckfords were short of the services of "the Charmer." His position, however, was most successfully filled by Martin, whose twisting slows appeared to bother the Atlantic batsmen to an unusual degree. Indeed, it may have been fortunate for the Eckfords that "the Charmer" was too sick to play, as the Atlantics, on several occasions, have shown their ability to bat swift pitching. The betting at the opening of the game was 100 to 80 on the Eckfords. The Atlantics, having lost the toss, were sent to the bat first at 3:30. By good batting they managed to score two runs, one of which was fairly earned. The Eckfords also batted well, and scored two runs, Allison and Wood coming in on Nelson's good hit to centre field. In the second innings both sides were disposed of without a run, although Britt gave the Eckfords a chance on a wide throw to first. In the third, fourth, and fifth innings Martin's slows proved very effective, the Atlantics going down like ten pins in one, two, three order. The Eckfords, although they managed to make two first-base hits in these innings, were unable to score. A fine fly catch, and a beautiful pick up well fielded to Wood by Clinton, again sent the Atlantics to the right-about without a run, and the Eckfords followed without scoring. The game was now becoming intensely exciting, as both nines were playing splendidly. A fine two-base hit by Thake, followed by one from McDonald, once more broke the ice, and the Atlantics added an earned run to their score. A muff by Beavans and a dropped fly by McDonald gave the Eckfords a fine chance for a run, but Allison is a very slow and not over courageous runner, and he could not be induced to move from third, although one person in the crowd advised Andy Allison to "shove him home." The eighth and ninth innings were blanks for the Atlantics, and when the Eckfords went to the bat to try and make the one run necessary to tie the game the excitement was tremendous. The first two men who went to the bat were quickly disposed of, and five to one was offered on the Atlantics. Wood, however, made his first on a fine hit, got to his second and third on a passed ball, and Martin fetched him home amid loud cheers on a good hit to left field. Martin was caught trying to steal from first and second. The tenth inning was then begun, but Martin proved fatal to the Atlantics, one, two, three order being the way in which they went out. Nelson then led off with a two-base hit, and was sent to third on A. Allison's fair-foul hit past Fergy. Gedney then went out on a foul fly, and Snyder went out on the fly to centre field, but the hit was a long one, and Nelson got home in time. Andy Allison was finely nipped by Ferguson at third, but the game was won, and the Eckfords were hailed the victors after a most interesting and finely contested struggle. The features of the game were the magnificent play of Ferguson at third and Dehlman at first base, and the wonderful effectiveness of Martin's slows. The following is

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	T.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Remsen, c. f.	5	0	0	0	D. Allison, c.	2	1	2	2
Barlow, c.	3	1	2	2	Wood, 2 b.	1	2	2	2
Burdock, s. s.	4	1	1	1	Martin, p.	4	0	2	2
Ferguson, 3 b.	3	0	1	2	Nelson, c. f.	3	1	2	3
Dehlman, 1 b.	3	0	1	1	A. Allison, 1 b.	5	0	1	1
Bratt, p.	3	0	1	1	Gedney, l. f.	4	0	1	1
Beavans, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	Snyder, s. s.	4	0	0	0
Thake, l. f.	2	1	1	2	Fleet, r. f.	4	0	0	0
McDonald, r. f.	3	0	1	1	Clinton, 3 b.	3	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	10	Total	30	4	10	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Atlantic	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Eckford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Runs earned—Atlantic, 2; Eckford, 3.
Umpire—Mr. C. Mills, Mutual Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

PUGILISM.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN FIASCO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A Pittsburgh despatch states that Mace and O'Baldwin and their friends arrived there this morning and left at noon for Philadelphia.

A Steubenville (O.) despatch to the *Herald* says that Mace and O'Baldwin, with some 200 friends, were left all night in the woods at Collier's Station, as the trains would not stop there to take them to Steubenville.

The quibbling about a referee occupied so much time after the ring was formed yesterday that the night came on without one having been agreed upon. The affair has thoroughly disgusted every one, and this second failure to fight was so impotent as to be unworthy of the notice of the meanest prize-fighter in the country.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 22.—Mace and O'Baldwin, the celebrated prize-fighters, returned to this city this morning from Collier's West Virginia, where a fight was to have come off last evening. It is rumored that they are on their return to the East, and that no fight will take place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWING MATCH AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A five mile rowing match, $500 a side, has been arranged between John Biglin and Ellis Ward, to take place at Nyack, Sept. 9.

A TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 22.—The DesMoines Typographical Union, to-day, made the award of the prizes competed for by the compositors of the State, on Wednesday, Aug. 14. The first prize, a solid silver stick, was given to C. T. McConnell of the Marysville *Miner*, who set 1,968 ems in an hour. The second prize, a gold pin, was awarded to John W. Janner, of Keokuk, who set 1,755 ems in the same time.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An Appreciated Policeman.

The outcry of residents of the extreme West Division against their utter desertion by the police force, has resulted in the assignment to that section of the city bounded by Madison, Oakley, and Harrison streets and the vast prairie on the west, of an officer from the Union Park Station. Officer Ryan has been put on the beat, probably the largest in the city, and certainly the most straggling, and since his advent nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of mind of the residents. It is amusing to notice the surprise of the citizens at meeting so unexpected an apparition as that of a policeman on Western avenue, and Ryan has created nearly as great a sensation in that part of the city as Alexis did in New York. The Vigilance Committee which was to hang Mr. Talcott, should he venture so far west, has disbanded, and its members go to bed betimes and rise early enough to breakfast with the family. The stand of arms supposed to have been purchased by subscription for the perforation of burglars and Police Commissioners is awaiting shipment to France in case of another war. Pillows are no longer made comfortable with bristling sabres and double-loaded pistols. The ladies have ceased to insist that somebody is entering by the upper bedroom window, and their husbands have relinquished the use of objurgations which these symptoms provoked. All now is lovely in the region bounded as before mentioned, and Officer Ryan is responsible for its loveliness.

More About the "Uncles."

The pawnbrokers suspected of having received stolen property, knowing that the same had been stolen by two boys named Otto Moegling and Henry Schanze, were arraigned before Justice Banyon, yesterday forenoon, at the Harrison Street Station Police Court. At their own request, the cases were continued until to-day. The prisoners' bonds were fixed at $500 each. The value of the property supposed to have been stolen and pawned with them is estimated at $1,000, and was taken from the wholesale jewelry store of Kronberg & Co., corner of Hubbard Court and Wabash avenue, by which firm the boy Moegling was employed as messenger. The latter was brought before Justice Scully at the conclusion of the trial in Justice Banyon's Court, and was held in heavy bonds for trial. His companion, Schanze, is retained in custody as a witness against the pawnbrokers. A second State warrant was sworn out, yesterday afternoon, authorizing the arrest of two West Randolph street pawnbrokers, named A. Diamond and P. Sicktenstadt, who are charged with having committed the same offence, under the same circumstances, as their South Side brethren. Detective Simmons served the document, and escorted the astonished "uncles" to the Madison Street Station, where they were locked up.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a meeting, at their rooms in the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke. A number of bills for supplies furnished the Fire Department during July, aggregating $2,000, were audited and ordered to be paid. An invitation was received from the Committee of Arrangements of the Briggs House picnic to attend on Saturday, and it was accepted. The resignation of William McIntire, stoker of Engine No. 13, was received and accepted. Several candidates for positions in the Fire Department were then examined, and the names of all who were accepted were placed on the Fire Marshal's list, to be appointed as probationary members as vacancies occur. The following men, having served during their sixty days' trial with satisfaction, were appointed regular members of the department: James O'Brien, Michael Cummings, Henry Hoff, Peter Kill, Albert Lydel, and Daniel M. Carroll. The Board then adjourned.

A Cool Proceeding.

The following daring robbery was reported to the Chief of Police yesterday afternoon: Some time during the morning a gentleman named Young, residing at Englewood, drove up in his buggy to the corner of Twenty-second and State streets. A farmer's team was standing immediately in front of the place which Mr. Young wished to visit. He jumped out, fastened his horse to the country wagon, and went about his business. During his absence the farmer appeared, and, in the presence of a number of witnesses, who imagined that he was doing nothing more than the law warranted him in doing, unhitched his own horses from the wagon, and hitched them to the end of Young's buggy; then he unhitched the latter's horse, jumped into the buggy and drove off, leaving an almost worthless wagon behind.

Death of Isaac Anderson.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. Isaac Anderson, who died in Canada, on the 20th inst., in the 47th year of his age, will be received with sorrow and regret by a large number of gentlemen in Chicago, who knew him well, and who valued his friendship highly on account of his genial, gentlemanly qualities. Mr. Anderson was one of the earliest turf supporters in Chicago, having been one of the Directors of the old Chicago Driving Park. When that institution was broken up by the tragic death of Billy McKeever, he ceased all active connection with the race-track, though he could always boast of a pair of the fastest and finest roadsters. For the past three years his health had rapidly failed, and it was while travelling in Canada in the hope of recuperation that he was overtaken by the pale horse. The funeral takes place to-day, at his late residence, No. 1,041 Indiana avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Everything.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the saloon license of Frank J. Osgood, of No. 441 Wabash avenue. Keeping a gambling house on the second floor caused the revocation.

—Members of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry are requested to meet at half past 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, at Feldkamp & Knobloch's, No. 84 West Randolph street.

—A boy named E. Patterson, employed as a messenger by the firm of Hunt, Barbour & Co., was severely injured yesterday by being thrown from a wagon.

—Happy thought! Teams were crossing Wells street bridge yesterday. Now the city authorities may pull up every inch of pavement on Clark street, from Madison street north, and vent their spleen.

—David J. Clark, son of Hon. Ambrose W. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., and civil engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, died suddenly on Wednesday morning at Menomonee, Mich., aged 28 years.

—About 1,200 persons from Farmer City, Ill., are coming, to-day, to see the ruins. They heard of the fire when it occurred, and sent in contributions, but they still expect to see smouldering heaps of brick and cinders.

—The Relief Employment Bureau, situated in the Court House Square, wants 200 boys from 12 to 15 years of age, to pick cucumbers at Crystal Lake, where good houses and two or three dollars a week, exclusive of board, will await them.

—A little girl named Georgiana Brew, aged 3 years, residing at No. 96 Howe street, was run over by an express wagon at the corner of Dearborn and Michigan streets, yesterday afternoon, receiving such severe injuries that she died a few hours after the occurrence of the accident.

—The moonlight excursion of the Tabernacle Division, Sons of Temperance, which was to have taken place last Saturday, will occur to-morrow. The steamer Corona will leave Goodrich's dock, near Rush street bridge, at 7:30 o'clock. Last Saturday's tickets are good.

—John Raffetto, an Italian boy, had his left foot terribly crushed, yesterday afternoon, while jumping from a moving Milwaukee avenue car. The accident occurred at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and it is stated by witnesses that it was entirely due to the boy's carelessness.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man which was found in the lake by the lighthouse-keeper and Captain Sanders, of the schooner Harmonia. Deceased is 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 40 years of age, and, from appearances, a German. Verdict, found drowned.

—A boy named John Anderberg, employed in the sash and door factory of [illegible] & Herron, in the North Division, was seriously injured at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by being caught in the fly-wheel of a machine. He resides at No. 56 Larrabee street. The doctors attending him believe that he will recover.

—There will be no religious services in the Academy of Music on Sunday next. An army of painters and other gentlemen engaged in the decorative art is to be let loose upon the interior of the building on Saturday evening, and from their well-known habits, it is supposed that the theatre will be unfit for use on Sunday.

—The fifth annual reunion of the Fifty-second Illinois Veteran Volunteer Association will occur on Sept. 11, at LaMoille, Ill. If circumstances render attendance impossible, members are requested to communicate immediately with the Secretary, giving residence and such information regarding themselves as they may feel assured of.

—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening a boy named Joseph McNulta, whose home is at No. 187 Coolidge street, accidentally shot himself in the stomach with a pistol, while walking across the prairie near Western avenue, between Twelfth and Taylor streets. He was taken to his residence and attended by two doctors, who deem his recovery impossible.

—J. J. W. O'Donoghue, Esq., a resident of this city for thirteen years past, has removed to New York, taking with him the *Insurance Chronicle*, which he founded here eight years ago, and has issued weekly ever since, except for about one month following the Chicago fire. Mr. O'Donoghue made hosts of warm friends during his long residence in Chicago, and he will be long and kindly remembered among us.

—George Hofhames, residing at 620 Fourth street, was run over by a runaway team yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets. He was severely injured, but no bones were broken. The horses, which were attached to a beer truck wagon, took fright at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, while the driver, Patrick McCann, was attaching a chain to the rear end of the wagon.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by M. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, [illegible] 81; 8 a. m., 80; 8:30 a. m., 82; 9 a. m., 83; 9:30 a. m., 84; 10 a. m., 85; 10:30 a. m., 83; 11 a. m., 86; 11:30 a. m., 88; 12 m., 87; 12:30 p. m., 88; 1 p. m., 86; 1:30 p. m., 86; 2 p. m., 85; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 83; 3:30 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 83; 4:30 p. m., 81; 5 p. m., 80; 5:30 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 79;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 97 degrees in the sun.

—Among the arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday were the following: W. N. Fisk and wife, Boston; Fred Smith, England; E. Greenwood, Greenwich; E. Hollister, Alton; A. C. Maltby, Sandusky; A. E. Hutton, Danville; J. H. McFarland, Iowa; L. M. Montgomery, Baltimore; Joseph Paige, Wyoming Territory; G. B. Watson, Gloversville, N. Y.; Charles C. Pell, New York; Wm. Wilmer, Cincinnati; S. D. Gardner, DeMoines; C. H. Hewey, Waterloo; A. S. Northup, New York; B. S. Melville and wife, Minnesota.

—The young people of Wilmet had a pleasant time yesterday in the way of a picnic, in a shady grove near the village, under the auspices of the officers and teachers of the Union Sunday School, Mr. Dingee, Superintendent, having charge of the juveniles, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hemingway, of Evanston. The ladies of Wilmet provided a bountiful dinner for the picknickers, which was duly disposed of, after which the afternoon was passed in different kinds of games, suitable for the various sizes of people present.

—A surprise party will occur this evening at No. 74 Throop street, when the surprisers will present to Mrs. Dr. Underwood, who is expected to be very much astonished at this action on their part, two silver goblets, a silver pitcher, and a silver tray. Mrs. Underwood will then, to the utter amazement of the party who intend thus taking her unawares, ask them to supper, and a general good time will follow. The greatest surprise will occur if everybody does not think so.

—A fair for the benefit of the French Catholic Church is in progress each evening of this week in the church building, on the corner of Halsted and Tyler streets. Last evening the place was thronged; the major part of the attendance being French-speaking citizens, though the American and Irish elements were well represented. The point around which the greatest interest seems to centre is the voting for a gold watch. At 10 o'clock last night the vote stood: G. LaBerge, 95; D. Franchere, 83; scattering, none. The fair will close at midnight on Saturday, and will doubtless net a handsome sum for the worthy object for which it was instituted.

ILLINOIS.

The Corn Crop of Central Illinois—Mysterious Death—Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—The corn crop of Central Illinois, in average and yield, will this year exceed any previous crop ever grown in the history of the country. In Morgan County there are over 90,000 acres in corn, which the most intelligent farmers estimate will make the unprecedented yield or average of 65 to 70 bushels per acre, or about 6,000,000 in the aggregate.

William Seymour, one of the early settlers of Morgan County, and an esteemed citizen, died yesterday at his house in Franklin.

A man, whose name is unknown, arrived at Alexander, in this county, about a week ago, by a train over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and after wandering about the town a short time and manifesting signs of insanity, left on foot. To-day his body, mutilated and partly devoured by hogs or other animals, was found in a pasture not quite a mile from that village.

John Jones was tried to-day in the Morgan County Circuit Court, on an indictment for assault with intent to commit murder, made upon John W. W. Wright, of Franklin, almost a year ago. The trial resulted in Jones' acquittal.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—The annual reunion and picnic of the LaSalle County Old Settlers' Association was held, to-day, in the magnificent Park of Hon. J. D. Caton, who always extends his hospitality on these occasions. The day opened threatening, but afterward cleared off splendidly, and proved all one could wish. Some 2,000 persons, from all sections of the county, were present, many families being represented by more than one generation,—one, the Eberolls, having no less than four generations on the ground. Hon. J. D. Caton made a touching and eloquent welcoming address. He was followed by others, who recounted the hardships and perils of the early pioneers.

The exercises were interspersed with music, and a meritorious original poem, by Mrs. Henshaw, was set to music and excellently rendered.

An Interesting Legal Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 22.—An interesting case has been before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court for some time, which involves the title to the greater portion of the land on which the site of Olney is built. Judge Treat to-day decided in favor of the citizens, and against Wetbey, who claims title. The facts are: A few years ago, he discovered that no patent had ever been issued by the Government for the section on which the city was built. He immediately entered the said one-fourth section, and received a patent from the Government. It turns out that the records of the Land Office here show that the one-fourth section, however, was originally entered, but that a mistake was made by the Government in making out the patent, which was for the southwest quarter section, instead of the northwest quarter section, as it should have been. The case will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Retirement of an Editor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Aug. 22.—The publisher of the Peoria *Review* announces that, with to-night's issue, the connection of N. E. Worthington, political editor, with it ceases. Mr. Worthington is the nominee of the Liberal and Democratic Conventions for Congress, and proposes to make an active canvass, and to lay aside the *Review* for the stump.

INDIANA.

A Lady Seized with Hydrophobia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 22.—Mrs. J. G. Dozen this evening, was taken with something quite like hydrophobia. She was bitten some 12 days ago by a dog. She crawls around the room on her hands and feet, barking like a dog, and snapping at everything which comes within reach. She has had about 15 spasms. At times she is rational, and when feeling a fit coming on motions to all to get away from her. The dog does not manifest any symptoms as yet.

TENNESSEE.

Rumored Collision Between Whites and Blacks.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Rumors of a collision between whites and blacks at Taylorville, on the Charleston Railroad, growing out of the lynching of the negro, John Brown, a few night's since, have been received here this afternoon. At about 5 o'clock, Sheriff Currey received a telegram asking for assistance, and immediately summoned a posse of fifty men and left on the train for that place. From passengers by the 9:30 train to-night it is learned that a body of negroes, estimated at 300 to 400, are assembled about two miles from Collierville, and the Sheriff, with 200 armed men, had gone to meet them. The negroes had arrested several planters, and proposed to try them by court-martial. The telegraph operator there had accompanied the Sheriff's posse. It is impossible to obtain definite information at this writing, but there is considerable excitement here to-night in consequence, and fears of a bloody collision are entertained.

THE FAR WEST.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide—Mining Stocks—The Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—D. L. Godfrey, grocer, corner of Jessie and [illegible] streets, stabbed his wife a dozen times, and cut his own throat, to-day. Cause, jealousy. Godfrey is dying. The woman may survive.

Small lots of California fall clip wool have been received.

The stock panic continues. Savage, 102; Ophir, 38; [illegible], 129; Norcross, 62; Curry, 150; Belcher, 117; Ely, 172.

The receipts of wheat are greater than ever before. There is no question that this is the largest crop ever harvested in California.

Comstock stock, under a vigorous bear pressure, is breaking badly.

OHIO.

A Man and Horse Killed.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—Seth Wait, a farmer, living at Frenchtown, Mich., was run over near Monroe last night, by a train on the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad and instantly killed. A valuable horse which he was riding was also killed.

The Heated Term.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The last three days have been excessively hot. The thermometer was 98 degrees in the shade this afternoon. There have been many fatal cases of sunstroke during this period. The rain this evening is cooling the air considerably.

NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous News of All Kinds.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—On the Stock Exchange, to-day, Erie common absorbed the speculative interest. The stock made a further sharp advance in sympathy with the marked advance in London. The continued improvement in Erie on the London Exchange is attributed to Messrs. Homer, McHenry, and others; but, to-day, private telegrams from the other side stated that a report was current in London to the effect that a 3 per cent dividend had been declared. This report may possibly have stimulated the sharp advance at London. Business in Erie was very large at various fluctuations. Panama advanced to 130, and reacted to 129½. The balance of the market fluctuated only ¼ to ½ per cent, and was generally heavy.

MONEY.

The money market was decidedly firmer, with an advance in rates. Early call loans were done at 4 to 5 per cent, but toward the close there was an advance to 7 per cent, with some transactions at gold interest. Commercial paper, which sold at 6½ to 7 per cent a few weeks since, is now quoted at 7½ to [illegible] per cent. New York City banks with Western connections have commenced to ship currency West, and some of them reported the demand more pressing and earlier than last year. Indications favor a closer money market from September to the close of the year. It is not known that the heavy failure announced in London affects any financial interests here.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, with actual business at 108½ for prime 60 days, and 109½ for sight.

GOLD

lower, and ranged from [illegible].

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull, but firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@102; Union Pacific, firsts, [illegible]; land grants, [illegible]; incomes, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour steadier. Good fresh ground shipping brands scarce. In new more is doing at steady prices. No. 2 and superfine are in better demand and firm. Old family extra steady and in limited demand. At the close the market was steadier, with fair inquiry for fresh ground and old family extras. Wheat held higher and less plenty. The firmness of holders checks business. Old winter offered less freely. The market closed with a better demand, chiefly for export, though fair for middling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firmer; demand chiefly for trade. For future delivery there is a fair inquiry. Sales of 500 barrels mess, for August, at $14 25. Cut meats heavy and quiet. Bacon firm and quiet on spot. Lard in jobbing demand at [illegible] for good steam.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARRIVAL OF A PRINCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Prince [illegible], of the Sandwich Islands, arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Washington.

A PLAGUE SHIP.

The Spanish frigate Numancia, has been condemned by the Health Officer as a plague ship. She is undoubtedly an old, infected ship. Fumigation is useless, and new cases of malignant disease break out daily. Applications of her commander for divers to clean her bottom and for coal have been denied.

FINANCIAL.

Money is easy at 3 per cent. Gold is steady at 114@114¼. Governments are heavy. State bonds are quiet. Stocks are steady.

MARINE.

Arrived—The Nemesis, from Bremen.

An engraver, named Cunningham, has been arrested here, charged with manufacturing bogus warrants of Mississippi, on which, it is said, $50,000 have been paid at the Auditor's office in that State.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

The recent collapse of the wheat corner at Chicago does not affect parties here, as the dealers at the New York Produce Exchange held aloof from it.

I. O. O. F.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met again this morning. A resolution to compel subordinates to pay one dollar per week was lost. It was resolved not to appoint a Grand Instructor. At the afternoon session a long debate was had on the question of assessing each member twenty cents, but no decision was reached. The Grand Lodge will finish its labors to-day.

THE WALTER SCOTT MONUMENT,

to be erected by the Scotch residents of this city in Central Park, is expected in a few days from Edinburgh, where it has been modelled after the original Scott statue in Grosvenor Square.

ROYALTY.

The Prince of Saxe Coburg and his brother, Prince Philippe, visited Wall street to-day.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

A Washington special says Dr. Schoeppe, whose second trial for the murder of Miss Steinnecke begins at Carlisle, Pa., next week, is very confident of acquittal, on the ground that some of the most important witnesses in the previous trial will not be present. He says he has been recently offered a large amount of money and a discharge from prison if he would withdraw his claim against the estate of Miss Steinnecke.

THAT UTAH REMOVAL.

Letter from the Hon. John V. Eustace, Covering a Letter from the Hon. C. C. Wilson.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my Springfield speech, I stated, in substance, that the Hon. C. C. Wilson, of Kewanee, Ill., was removed from his office as Judge of the United States Court in Utah, by the President, for the reason that it was known that he was about to make a certain decision as to the constitutionality of a certain law; and that Judge Wilson, and the Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Rock Island, waited on the President, and that, in the conversation that then ensued, the President declared that he regarded the Territorial officers as "members of the Governor's staff," and that, if they could not carry out the policy of the Government, they must resign or be removed.

Mr. Hawley has published an article in the Rock Island *Union*, in which he denies that any such statements were made at any conversation between the President, Judge Wilson, and himself; and the same paper follows this denial with a charge that Judge Wilson had, at a public meeting at Kewanee, sustained the correctness of Mr. Hawley's denial; and thereupon the editor pronounces my statements a base fabrication.

The denial by Mr. Hawley only goes to the point as to whether the statements were made by the President in his hearing; but the two articles, taken together, were intended to create the impression that the President never made the declarations.

It now appears to be true that the President was twice interviewed in relation to Judge Wilson's removal,—once by Mr. Hawley and Judge Wilson, and once by the Hon. Mr. Fitch, of Nevada.

It may be that what was said at the two conversations has been intermingled; but I have abundant evidence to establish the fact that, if what I have stated was not said to Mr. Hawley, it was well known to him; so that his denial, while it may be technically true, was not intended to be a denial of the substantial matters of my charge, namely: that Judge Wilson was removed solely for the cause stated; and the President did declare that the Territorial officers were members of the Governor's staff, and must carry out the policy of the Government.

I have received a letter from Judge Wilson, as follows:

KEWANEE, Aug. 19, 1872.

The Hon. John V. Eustace, Dixon, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of this date is received and noted.

I herein inclose printed proof slip of an article which will appear in the Kewanee *Independent* of this week, and which correctly states what passed between Mr. Hawley and myself at the Friday night meeting.

It is true that the President said, "I regard the officers of the Territory as members of the Governor's staff;" but this was said when in conversation on the subject of my removal, with Mr. Fitch, of Nevada.

The only statement of yours which is not in substance correct is, that the President said I was removed because I was about to decide the law unconstitutional. I do not remember as he used that language; in fact, I know he did not.

I can readily see how your informant was misled, as, at the time Shaffer advised my removal, I had under advisement a question which involved the constitutionality of a Territorial law, and which Shaffer, for reasons he then stated, was extremely anxious should be held unconstitutional, but which I gave him to understand I could not consistently do. Shaffer then, as he had several times before done, threatened my removal, and I was removed.

In conversation with Mr. Hawley and myself, I do not think the President referred directly to this, but I understood, from what he did say, that Shaffer was attempting to carry out the policy of the Administration, and that he must have harmony between the Governor and Judges, or it could not be done.

I write this briefly, as I am told that you are to be here on Monday next, when I shall be pleased to meet you and talk more at length on this subject. Very truly yours, C. C. WILSON.

I submit that this letter fully sustains the material parts of my statement in all respects.

JOHN V. EUSTACE.

—Belfort, which it is said the Germans intend to hold, and are now fortifying extensively, is a town of less than 9,000 inhabitants, in the department of Haut Rhin. It stands at the southern base of the Vosges, on the left bank of the Savoureuse; has extensive manufactures of iron, paper, hats, calicoes, &c., and has heretofore been the centre of a flourishing trade with Germany, Switzerland, and the interior of France. Belfort formerly belonged to Austria, but was ceded to France in 1684, and subsequently fortified under the direction of the great military engineer, Vauban. It ranks as a second-class fortress, and will enable Germany to hold her new possessions with a firmer grasp.